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* NATIONAL *
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ANNIVERSARY OF "MAY 16 CIRCULAR

Research Work in History of Chinese Philosophy Must Serve Actual Struggle

by

Yang Jung-kuo (杨荣国)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 11, 1976)

Under the excellent situation that the people of the whole country have won a great victory in the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we greet the 10th anniversary of the publication of the May 16, 1966 "circular" by the CCP Central Committee.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in this great programmatic historical document formulated under his auspices: "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the Army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." Guided by this great directive, the great proletarian cultural revolution at all times adhered to the general orientation of waging struggle against persons in power taking the capitalist road within the Party, successively destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thoroughly criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist lines, and wiped out a handful of renegades, enemy agents and capitalist-roaders who had sneaked into the Party, thus completely bankruptcing their plots for restoring capitalism. This has further strengthened the all-round dictatorship exercised by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including various spheres of culture, and consolidated the socialist economic base. This is a great victory for the great cultural revolution.

The struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts now going on is the continuation and deepening

of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao has most recently further expounded the basic spirit of this "circular" in his important instruction: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This has pointed out the clear and correct orientation of the present movement.

In this great struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, a re-study of the May 16, 1966 "circular" of the CCP Central Committee will enable us to comprehend more deeply the law governing the close linking of the philosophical struggle with the political struggle. At present, the combat task of us worker in the history of philosophy is to firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, closely link together the philosophical struggle and the political struggle, expose the ideological origin and reactionary essence of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by means of criticizing the reactionary philosophy in history, and more effectively take part in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the battle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and to track down the counter-revolutionaries.

From the history of the struggle of Marxism against revisionism, it can be seen clearly that philosophy is a weapon of class struggle and the two-line struggle and each political line must have a specific philosophical thought as its theoretical base. The revisionists invariably look for some idealist and metaphysical trash from the arsenal of reactionary philosophy in history, and change its outward look without changing its substance to resist Marxism. The chieftains of the successive revisionist lines within our Party without exception drew help from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for restoration and regression. They either openly and directly quoted from the Confucian school or peddled Confucianist ideas in disguise. Their common feature was the use of the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to tamper with Marxism and to diligently create counter-revolutionary public opinion for restoring capitalism. From Liu Shao-ch'i's sinister "self-cultivation" through Lin Piao's "theory of genius" to the "doctrine of the Mean" toyed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, their tactics in diligently promoting eclecticism were almost the same. Therefore, in order to thoroughly and penetratingly criticize revisionism, it is also necessary to devote efforts to digging up its ideological origin. The criticism of Dühring by Engels and the criticism of Machists in Russia by Lenin all followed this course by emphatically pointing out the blood relationship of their reactionary thoughts with the idealist reactionary philosophy of the Western European bourgeosie.

At each crucial juncture of the two-line struggle within the Party, Chairman Mao always patiently taught us to read some philosophy. The linking of the criticism of revisionism with the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is for raising the knowledge of Marxist theory of the comrades of the whole Party and strengthening their ability to discern and criticize the reactionary ideas of the Confucian school under disguise so that they can thoroughly criticize the revisionist line from the plane of world outlook and from its ideological origin. This is sufficient to show the close and indivisible relationship between philosophical struggle and political struggle, that is, class struggle and the two-line struggle.

For the sake of covering up the reactionary political essence of their theoretical basis, the capitalist-roaders within the Party invariably attempt to sever philosophical struggle from political struggle. The tactics they habitually use are to vociferously publicize the bourgeois viewpoint of "pure learing." Among such tactics, the two most salient ones are: (1) to advertise "learning for learning's sake" and advocate the separation of learning from politics; (2) to play up and raise what the bourgeoisie calls academic and vocational standards so as to exclude the worker-peasant masses.

Ten years ago, backed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company, the notorious "February Outline" peddled such wornout stuff. They openly violated the Marxist basic point that all kinds of class struggle are political struggles. They vainly attempted to incorporate political struggle in the cultural sphere into bourgeois "pure academic" discussion, and hence to smother the great proletarian cultural reovlution rising with great vigor at that time. The May 16, 1966 "circular" of the CCP Central Committee effectively exposed the conspiracy of this handful of capitalist-roaders and severely condemned the essence of their "pure academic" discussion which opposed putting proletarian politics in command, and was hostile and oppressive to the new forces of the proletariat fighting in academic circles. The "circular" hit the nail on the head pointing out that the "February Outline" "has blurred the acute class struggle under way on the cultural and ideological front," and that its sinister aim was to "cover up the serious political nature of this struggle" and "pull this movement to the Right." In this way, the "circular" sounded the bugle call and inspired millions of the revolutionary masses to take part in this struggle of "the great political revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes under socialist conditions."

Another ten years have elapsed since the publication of the "circular." "Past scenes are transformed." After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and after the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to criticize Water Margin, fundamental changes have occurred in China's research work in philosophy and social science. It is really exciting to see a brand-new look in the sphere of research in the history of Chinese philosophy to which I have been attached for a long time.

I recall that when I first learned to write in this field before liberation, the history of Chinese philosophy was basically under the unified domination of bourgeois intellectuals in the areas under Kuomintang rule. Those who attempted to write a history of Chinese philosophy with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method were without exception cold-shouldered and attacked. At that time, research in the history of Chinese philosophy hung out the signboard of "nothing to do with politics" and "learning above all else." Actually what they called "learning" was entirely in the political service of the landlord and bourgeois classes. The history of philosophy they taught laid stress on publicizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the history of their allies in the ideological field.

As was pointed out by Lenin, "non-partisanship in philosophy is only wretchedly masked servility to idealism and fideism." ("Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, pp. 263-363) The use of the

pragmatist viewpoint by the reactionary scholar Hu Shih to distort and narrate the history of Chinese philosophy was a typical example of such idealism and fideism.

For seventeen years after liberation, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the bourgeois style of "pure learning" still occupied the dominant position in the research of history of philosophy, and the worker-peasant masses were still barred from the gate to the history of philosophy. The practice to worship Confucius and the Confucian school made a lot of noise and kicked up a lot of dust, and the historical standing of Confucianism and Legalism was seriously distorted. Following this road, research in history of philosophy could only cater to the needs of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionst line.

The spring thunder of the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered this situation. In the past ten years, there were fundamental changes in the situation. The working class began to occupy this battlefront of history of philosophy, and the sharp weapon of Marxism was used to study and publicize the philosophical struggle and the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. This was a socialist new thing emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The academic practice of "making the past serve the present" superseded the past bourgeois viewpoint of "pure learning" which stood aloof from politics and laid more stress on the past than on the present. The backbone theorists of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the professional workers and the revolutionary cadres fought shoulder to shoulder, appraised Legalism and criticized Confucianism. They summed up the experience of the anti-Confucius struggle carried out by the laboring people in history, and summed up the experience of the struggle between the two political lines--restoration and counter-restoration, conservatism and reform, regression and progress--and between the two ideological lines--materialism and idealism. Philosophical struggle closely served actual class struggle, the two-line struggle and the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. All these at the same time also effectively criticized the traditional conventions to worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism before the great proletarian cultural revolution and the many conferences in honor of Confucius convened under the domination of the revisionist line.

We have won a great victory, but must still be prepared ideologically for a long battle. The remnant influence of the bourgeois viewpoint of "pure learning" is still considerable. The linking of philosophical struggle to political struggle with emphasis laid on analyzing the class attributes of various schools of philosophy in the class relations and class struggle of various historical periods has still not been universally accepted. Problems such as factionalism of philosophy, the standing and role of the working people in the history of philosophy, the reflection of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism on the philosophical front, etc., have also not been completely resolved in understanding. This situation has left loopholes for the capitalist-roaders within the Party to exploit, and enabled them to make use of the remnants of this bourgeois viewpoint of "pure learning" to launch attacks against the proletariat.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly advocated "restoring" such "old things" as the control of institutes by experts and the "white-and-expert" road. He opposed the selection of research personnel from among the workers, peasants and soldiers for training, and cried that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is only relative." He also vilified the occupation of the scientific research battlefront by the workers, peasants and soldiers as "occupying the latrine with emptying their bowels." Are these not for extolling and raising what the bourgeoisie calls academic level to repress the worker-peasant masses? He never referred to this key link of class struggle but instigated and supported the whipping up of the "vocational typhoon" saying that "if the 8th grade is not strong enough, then whip up a 12th grade one." Is this not opposition to putting proletarian politics in command and adherence to the bourgeois viewpoint of "pure learning"? He maliciously attacked and cursed the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. After Chairman Mao issued his instruction on criticism of Water Margin, he also played calm and cried, "Don't take the wind for the rain and think that another movement is on the way." Is this not the plagiarization of the "old tune" of the "February Outline" ten years ago in a vain attempt to cut asunder class struggle and political struggle in the cultural sphere, "to cover up the serious political nature of this struggle" and to curb an oncoming revolutionary storm? All these fully show that the battle is not yet over.

We must carry forward the spirit of the May 16, 1966 "circular" of the CCP Central Committee, firmly grasp the general orientation of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, persist in closely linking together the philosophical struggle and the political struggle, dig deep into the ideological root of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, lay bare its idealist and metaphysical essence, and carry the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end. At the same time, we must strive to learn to make use of Marxism to transform our world outlook in the course of fighting, further eliminate the influence of the bourgeois viewpoint of "pure learning," and make research work in the history of Chinese history play a still greater role in serving actual class struggle.

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FAMILY PLANNING

Late Marriage and Family Planning Are Good

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 4, 1976)

Late Marriage and Family Planning By the Staff and Workers at the Chüekang Plastics Plant Have Splendidly Become a Practice

Fifty-one unmarried young people at the Chüekang Plastics Plant, Jutung county, Kiangsu, have drawn up late marriage plans and married young people have all adopted family planning. Last year, this plant fulfilled production plans for the whole year 75 days ahead of schedule and the industrial output showed an increase of 15 percent over that of 1974. Production plans for the first quarter this year have again been over-fulfilled. The young staff members and workers said with deep insights, "Late marriage and family planning are good. With energy concentrated, we are full of drive. We study theory and work ahead, and production surpasses the target every month."

Chüekang Plastics Plant is a new plant set up in 1969. There are at present 106 workers; half of them are women, and young people account for 80 percent. In the early period of the establishment of the plant, since class struggle in the ideological sphere was not firmly grasped, bad people availed themselves of the opportunity to spread bourgeois ideas, thus creating the fairly serious phenomenon of early love affairs among young people, which directly affected the grasping of revolution and promotion of production. The plant revolutionary committee come to realize that teaching young people to insist on late marriage and family planning is a profound revolution in the ideological sphere and also part of the content of struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in contending for successors. Hence they pay attention to and consciously grasp this task.

They take class struggle as the key link and constantly organize the young people to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's series of instruction on youth work, and in conjunction with reality, criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, such as "the earlier a person rears a son, the earlier he attains happiness" and "women are inferior to men," criticize the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao on the questions of love affairs and marriage among young people and criticize the crimes of class enemies in sabotaging late marriage. They educate the young people on the ideals and future of communism, widely develop activities in "learning from heroes from their actions," carry out revolutionary activities in literature and art and physical culture, use socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefields in the plant and lead the youth in concentrating their efforts on study and work.

In the process of teaching the young people to insist on late marriage and family planning, the ten responsible cadres in the plant revolutionary committee, CYL branch, women's committee and militia battalion have all implemented late marriage or family planning. At the same time, they also pay attention

to setting up models that insist on late marriage, organize thrifty weddings and adopt family planning among the young people, and make use of meetings and other activities to commend new people and new events in this respect, so as to make late marriage and family planning a splendid practice in the whole plant.

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Production Brigade No. 4 in Niuchuang Commune Grasps Well the Education of Young People in Late Marriage

The organization of the Communist Youth League at Production Brigade No. 4 in Niuchuang Commune, Haich'eng county, Liaoning, has seriously carried out education in late marriage among young people, so as to enable the broad masses of young people and members of the Communist Youth League vigorously fight on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and use their outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

There are altogether more than 320 young people in Production Brigade No. 4, Niuchuang commune. They account for 70 percent of the labor force in the whole brigade and among them there are 105 members of the Communist Youth League. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the CYL general branch of the production brigade investigated and studied the conditions of marriage among young people and discerned that the class struggle on the question of marriage and family planning was still very violent, and that the influence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and of the reactionary ideas of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, such as "death and life have their determined appointment," "women are inferior to men" and "many sons means much happiness" still existed to a serious extent in the minds of some people. Educating young people in late marriage is definitely not a matter of no significance in life, but is related to the major question of guiding the young people in establishing what kind of outlook on life, taking which road and becoming successors to which class. Therefore, the CYL general branch placed this task on the agenda, and closely relied on the Party's leadership, and actively took the initiative to properly educate young people in late marriage.

This CYL general branch of the production brigade constantly propagates among the young people the advantages of late marriage and disadvantages of early marriage. At the same time, they pay attention to grasping typical incidents and educating members of the Communist Youth League and young people on the ideals and future of the revolution. They organize members of the Communist Youth League and the young people to study works by Chairman Mao and the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee, ruthlessly criticize the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the question of marriage and family planning, and call upon the members of the Communist Youth League and the young people to consciously break with old traditional concepts. One after the other, the young people express the determination to respond to Chairman Mao's call, insist on late marriage and render even greater efforts to revolution in the prime of life.

The CYL general branch also leads the CYL members and the young people in struggling against old ideas and old habits and raising their awareness of the line in the course of struggle, thus making the broad masses of young people become path-breakers in shattering the old and setting up the new, eliminate the practice of early marriage, demanding wedding presents on the part of the bride's family and extravagance and waste.

According to the characteristics of young people, the CYL general branch of the production brigade also adopts lively and vivid forms to conduct beneficial spare-time activities among young people. They have run political evening schools, organized literary and art propaganda teams, set up small libraries, formed creative groups, theory guidance groups, mass criticism and commentary groups, and groups to report good people and deeds, and insist on educating young people with communist ideas. New ideas, new culture, new practice and new habits are vigorously developed among the young people, and new people and new things constantly emerge.

When the animal feeder and Communist Youth League member Kuo Su-hua got engaged in 1971, her fiance's family gave her many presents. Through study, she sent back all the presents. Led by her, nine young women in the production brigade sent back the wedding presents. The unmarried young men and women in the production brigade have all drawn up late marriage plans.

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Sister Team Leader Meng Hsien-feng

In the Pa-erh-hu production tem, Martyr's commune, Chuangho county, Liaoning, all people warmly commend Meng Hsien-feng, leader of the sister team of the production team and a Communist Party member as an "enthusiast in family planning work."

Last year, under the excellent situation of the deepening of the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, in order to further carry out well family planning work, members of this production team unanimously selected the 47-year-old Meng Hsien-feng as leader of the sister team. From then on, she repeatedly propagated Chairman Mao's instruction on family planning and publicized the great significance of family planning among the masses together with the cadres in the production team. She also went to the families in the east and west to conduct meticulous investigations and studies and bore in mind the ideological, health and family conditions of all couples of child-bearing age in the production tema. She said, "The task of family planning must be properly grasped. This is an important matter bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In spring last year, after a sterilization operation, a mother in the team was at first very happy, but she was suddenly depressed one day. It was understood later that the cold wind "sterilization affects health" had upset her. Meng Hsien-feng then patiently conducted ideological work for her, and under the support of the leadership, organized women to hold meetings, and invited women who had undergone sterilization operations to show up and tell their own experience, thus propagating the advantages of family planning and

conducting education in the line. Because of this, the women raised their understanding and the enthusiasm for properly practicing family planning for the revolution rose higher and higher. Wang Hsi-feng, family dependent of a worker, wanted to undergo a sterilization operation, but she had to look after the older and younger members of the family and could not leave them. After Meng Hsien-feng learned of this, she told her, "Stop worrying and have the operation. I will help you manage household affairs." At the crow of the cock every morning, Meng Hsien-feng prepared meals, carried water and fed ducks and pigs for her, and in the evening, she looked after and nursed the baby. Wang Hsi-feng was thus able to undergo the sterilization operation free from anxieties.

Last year, under the leadership and support of the production brigade Party branch and the production team, Meng Hsien-feng attained tremendous results in her work and over 90 percent of couples at child-bearing age in the whole team practiced birth control.

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Young Li Guards the "Three Passes"

Li Ta-chün, barefoot doctor in the Tung-li-chuang production brigade, Nankung county, Hopei, had many proposals of marriage before she was twenty, but she turned them all down. She said, "I am a barefoot doctor and should take the lead in responding to the call of the Party, insist on late marriage and render contributions toward building the socialist new countryside. It was only after she was more than 26 years old that she got engaged to Huang Lien-yü, who joined the army at Hsiaoshih production brigade, and they decided to get married after two years. The cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade all praised Ta-chün for doing the right thing and said that she had set a good example for the young people in the whole village. However, some people sarcastically said, "There is only the old maid Ta-chün left in our brigade. Let's see how long she will procrastinate her marriage." Her mother was worried when she heard such words and all day long she urged Ta-chün to get married. Ta-chün patiently said, "Implementing late marriage and family planning is Chairman Mao's call, is a revolution for shattering the old and setting up the new and changing existing customs and habits, and a great struggle for the liberation of women. We cannot regard this as the insignificant matter of a household. I am only in my twenties. What is wrong with getting married two years later?" After much deep-going work, she finally made her mother understand the matter.

Last spring, young Li was 28. When Lien-yü came home to visit his family, they got married. After they got married, Lien-yü said, "You are not too young. Give birth to a child soon or else childbirth will be difficult when you grow old." Ta-chün thought, "Although I got married late, I should also respond to the Party's call and give birth to a child as late as possible. I am a barefoot doctor. How can I just make propaganda to other people without taking the lead in action myself?" Therefore, young Li studied Chairman Mao's teachings on family planning together with her husband, and they jointly criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that "the earlier a person has children, the earlier he gets relief." She imparted relevant scientific

knowledge to her husband to clear him of his doubts. Finally, they jointly drew up a birth-control plan.

Young Li guarded well the "three passes" of late engagement, late marriage and late childbirth. After she got married, she still actively took part in the study of politics and all kinds of social activities just as in the past. She wholeheartedly worked for the prevention and treatment of diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants, and brought treatment and medicine to the door. She was praised by many commune members.

(This column is based on NCNA releases)

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LITERATURE AND ART

Diligently Mold Models of Proletarian Heroes

- more again on persistently taking class struggle as the key link in literary and art creation

by

Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 13, 1976)

Chairman Mao pointed out more than thirty years ago, "If you are a bourgeois writer or artist, you will eulogize not the proletariat but the bourgeoisie, and if you are a proletarian writer or artist, you will eulogize not the bourgeoisie but the proletariat and working people: it must be one or the other." Engels had also pointed out, "Principal characters are representatives of specific classes and tendencies."

Therefore, it is the basic task of socialist literature and art to eulogize the proletariat and the working people and mold models of proletarian heroes that represent them. To affirm or negate this basic task he, for a long time, been the focus of the struggle between two classes and two lines in the literary and art sphere, and is similarly the focus of our struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black line in literature and art.

In the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up around summer last year, some absurd arguments in literary and art circles attacked this basic task of socialist literature and art, saying that this would make the works "similar," "the themes narrow" and "the characters the same"! etc. Why do they stubbornly cling to this question? This is because it is related to the basic nature of proletarian literature and art, to the question of eulogizing what kind of people and molding typical characters of which class, and to the major question of who exercises dictatorship over whom in the literary and art sphere.

Chairman Mao points out, "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." Any class at any time in history is bound to mold the ideal figures of its class in literary and art works according to its world and artistic outlook so as to publicize the political views, ideology and moral concepts of its class, and consolidate its class rule. Today, the proletariat says that basic task of government literature and art is to mold models of proletarian heroes. This is determined by the law of class struggle in the historical period of socialism as well as by the class stand and historical mission of the proletariat.

The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind and it shoulders the great historical mission of liberating mankind and realizing communism. Therefore, the use of the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to mold heroic

models that embody the proletarian will and ideals is of tremendous significance. It will encourage and urge millions of people to fight heroically for realizing the great ideals of communism.

As early as the time when the proletariat just mounted the political stage as an independent class, Engels criticized the phenomenon that some works only eulogized all kinds of "nobodies" without eulogizing the "obstinate, revolutionary proletarians who lord it over the world." Chairman Mao also taught us in "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and reveal "the new people and the new world." The "Summary of the Forum on Literary and Art Work in the Armed Forces" produced under Chairman Mao's warm solicitude ten years also again clearly pointed out that "it is necessary to diligently mold heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers. This is the basic task of socialist literature and art." This is a militant programmatic task put forth by the proletariat in the process of literary and art revolution in the new historical period. Only through persistently molding models of proletarian heroes can we make workers, peasants and soldiers masters not only of our time, but also of literary and art works, and better uphold the orientation of making literature and art serve workers, peasants and soldiers.

The revolutionary model play has provided us with a brilliant example through its own practice in creation. It tightly grasps the key link of class struggle, takes the Party's basic line as the guide and has enthusiastically molded in a thousand and one ways numerous dazzling models of proletarian heroes, and driven all emperors and princes, generals and ministers, gifted scholars and beauties, demons and monsters off the stage. These heroic models have a high awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution. They stand magnificently on the socialist stage of literature and art and also take deep root in the hearts of the people. Models of proletarian heroes are outstanding representatives of our time and the artistic reappearance of the numerous heroes in the three great revolutionary movements. These brilliant models of proletarian heroes play an immeasurable role in educating and encouraging the broad masses of the people.

Precisely because the revolutionary model plays have molded a series of models of proletarian heroes in the violent class struggle and two-line struggle, they make that unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party as uncomfortable as if he were lying on thorns. He not only refused to see revolutionary model plays, but also willfully condemned the outstanding works created with the revolutionary model plays setting the pace. The movie Ch'un Miao has molded a heroic model who dares to go against the tide and initiate attacks against the capitalist-roader within the Party. After seeing only half of it, he left in displeasure and frantically condemned it as "ultra-Left." On the other hand, he profusely praised, stood by and encouraged works that distorted the images of workers, peasants and soldiers. In light of his agitation that literature and art "must reveal the wisdom of emperors and princes, generals and ministers" even before the great cultural revolution, isn't it very clear which class stand he actually takes, the interests of which class he represents and the heroic figures of which class he wants to mold?

Either the East wind prevails over the West wind, or the West wind prevails over the East wind. The reason that the capitalist-roaders within

the Party are so opposed to the view that the basic task of socialist literature and art is to mold models of proletarian heroes lies in that they want to concoct models of bourgeois "heroes" which they have in mind--namely the demons and monsters which they admire--in a vain attempt to let these things once again occupy the literary and art battlefront and make socialist literature and art degenerate into revisionist literature and art, so as to attain their malicious aim: to negate the revolution in literature and art marked by revolutionary model plays, negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and reverse the verdict of and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution.

The diligent molding of models of proletarian heroes and in particular, the diligent molding of models of proletarian heroes that struggle against capitalist-roaders in the Party in the socialist period, is an important sign of persistently taking class struggle as the key link in literary works. Literary works must strive to accomplish this basic task put forth by socialist literature and art before they can bring into full play their role as the combat weapon of the proletariat and enable the proletariat to firmly occupy the battlefield of socialist literature.

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THEORY OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES

The Theory of Productive Forces Is a Reactionary Theory for the Restoration of Capitalism

by

Ch'ang Ko (常戈)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 10, 1976)

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party has dished out "taking the three directives as the key link" as a revisionist program for launching an allout attack against the proletariat. Their outcries are: "What? Class struggle as the key link! The four modernizations should also be taken as the key link." "All work must revolve around the four modernizations." They oppose taking class struggle as the key link, put the development of the national economy and the realization of four modernizations on the same footing, and advocate the reactionary theory of productive forces, in a vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and restore capitalism.

How to understand the fundamental contradiction in socialist society and whether to recognize or not the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the principal contradiction in socialist society and class struggle as the motive force behind the development of socialist society stand for the fundamental difference between Marxism and the theory of productive forces. Marxism holds that the fundamental contradiction in socialist society is still the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces, between the superstructure and the economic base. This contradiction finds concentrated expression in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Only by firmly grasping this key link of class struggle and persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuously adjusting the inconformities between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base can we push forward socialist society and the development of production. "Revolution means setting the productive forces free and giving impetus to the development of productive forces." This is the law of historical development.

The theory of productive forces holds that the development of human society is a natural sequel to the development of productive forces (mainly production tools). It denies that in a society where classes exists class struggle is the fundamental driving force behind the development of society and denies that the principal contradiction in the period of socialism is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party raises these outcries: "The low quality of education" and "backwardness in scientific research" "have held back the four modernizations." "The situation is so compelling that the four modernizations must be achieved." Without realizing the four modernizations, we would "completely done for." In distorting the principal contradiction in socialist society as a contradiction between four backwardness in science and technology, culture and education, they aim at opposing class struggle as

the key link, doing away with the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and fundamentally reversing the socialist orientation of our country.

How to treat the relations between politics and technique, between politics and economics, and whether to recognize or not the role of proletarian politics as the commander is an important point of difference between Marxism and the theory of productive forces. Lenin pointed out: "Politics is a concentrated expression of economics." "If a class fails to correctly handle its problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and thus cannot solve its production problems." Chairman Mao taught us: "Politics is the commander and the soul." "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work."

The theory of productive forces negates the dynamic role of the superstructure versus the economic base and of the relations of production versus the productive forces; it negates the role of politics as the commander versus economics. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party slanders proletarian politics of "pounding against everything else" and "hampering and disrupting scientific research." He openly clamors that "the four modernizations are supreme politics," and incites people to stirring up everywhere the "vocational typhoon" or the "economic typhoon." Actually, what they whip up is the "bourgeois wind," the "wind to reverse verdicts" or the "restoration wind," and they vainly attempt to wipe out at one stroke proletarian politics and Party leadership. Sometimes they also toy with eclectic tactics and preach that the relationship between politics and vocational work "is not one in which one is more important than the other and is in command of the other." Actually, in their eyes, bourgeois politics is supreme and is in command of everything. What they oppose is proletariat politics. This means permitting the bourgeoisie to go allout in attacking the proletariat without allowing the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie so as to facilitate the realization of capitalist restoration.

How to view the relations between men and things and whether to recognize or not the decisive role played by the laboring masses in production is another important point of difference between Marxism and the theory of productive forces. Marxism holds that the laboring masses are the makers of material wealth and spiritual wealth, the main force for class struggle and social revolution and a decisive force for moving history forward. Science and technology and production tools form an important factor of productive forces in society, but because they are by the laborers, they can play their part only when grasped and exploited by the laborers.

The theory of productive forces reduces productive forces to production tools and technology and negates the laborers as a decisive factor in productive forces. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party vigorously magnifies the role of technology, shouting, "Don't be afraid of putting technology in command." He says: "To really fight a tough battle is to fight the steel battle. This thing steel is very hard." And so on and so forth. Such fallacies are one and same thing as the fallacy preached by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao--"The question of technology decides politics, economics, military affairs, strategy and all other problems." In their eyes, the development of society and the destiny of mankind are decided by technology,

or by steel and iron. Does this not mean that the destiny of present-day world has to be decided by the two superpowers who are the masters of modern science and technology and up to 100 million tons of iron and steel while we can only prostrate ourselves at their feet and place ourselves at their mercy?

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party frantically advocates and pushes the reactionary theory of productive forces. But they allege with a guilty conscience that what they advocate "cannot be called the theory of productive forces." They look as if they alone are concerned over the development of the national economy and over the four modernizations. It seems that because of our opposition to the theory of productive forces, we do not want to grasp production or promote the four modernizations, and that we criticize their theory of productive forces because they have grasped production and want to promote four modernizations. This is a fraud. With an ulterior object in view, they distort the principled struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the Marxist line and the revisionist line as a question of whether to grasp production or not and whether to promote four modernizations or not, in a vain attempt to befuddle others and deceive the masses. Such despicable tactics must be exposed.

Our Party always pays great attention to economic work. Chairman Mao has personally mapped out for us a grand blueprint for building our country into a socialist modern power within this century. In conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must take class struggle as the key link and develop production under the command of proletarian politics. Only then can we adhere to the socialist orientation and lay a strong material foundation for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the realization of the great ideals of communism. Those people who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts slander us of not grasping production and not wanting four modernizations. They merely try to create confusions so that they can fish in troubled waters.

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party bragged that he alone cared for production. How did he "care for" production after all? Still fresh in our memory is the fact that early in the sixties it was this unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party who energetically advocated the theory of productive forces, clamoring: "So long as production can be increased, work on one's own may be allowed. Whether white or black, a cat that catches mice is a good cat." Now, he has again dished out "taking the three directives as the key link," and played once again the old tune of the theory of productive forces. He puts production and technology above all else and write off with a stroke of the pen the leading role of the Party, the role of politics as the commander and the role of the masses of people. To him, so long as production can be boosted, whatever means can be used, Marxist or revisionist, socialist or imperialist. He prostrates himself at the foot of and reverently worships anyone with technology, be he a bourgeois intellectual or a foreign bourgeois element. In fact, he only flaunts the banner of concern over production with the aim to oppose taking class struggle as the key link, to alter the Party's basic line, to promote revisionism and to restore capitalism. Please look:

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party pick up the four modernizations as a big stick to attack our Party for "neither knowing the

ropes nor showing enthusiasm" and lay down the rule that "the Party committee secretary should not issue orders and commands." To the bourgeois "authorities," they fall on their knees and servilely say, "We listen to you." And they do this "honestly." They attempt to hand over leadership to the bourgeoisie without putting up a fight. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, how could there be socialism? Is it not crystal clear that they want to promote capitalist restoration?

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party oppose the placing of proletarian politics in command, but spare no effort to call back the ghosts "material incentives" and "profits in command" which have already been discredited by criticism. It is argued that "encouraging one by rewards may not be always identified with material incentives" and that without resorting to material incentives we "cannot call activism into play." It is also argued that we must "grasp both politics and profits" and juxtapose profits and politics. In fact, "grasping politics" is just a make-believe while "putting profits in command" is their real intent. What they want is to make people think about narrow personal gain and forget the great coal of the revolution and to transform socialist enterprises into profit-pursuing capitalist enterprises.

The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party oppose Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to launch a mass movement in any work." They care about only individual "courage to grasp" and "solve problems" but never refer to the role played by the masses of the people. They attack the great cultural revolution of "fundamentally having nothing to do with rules and regulations." They absurdly claim that "things have developed to such an extent that it is difficult to go back," and openly style themselves as restorationists. They want to negate the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to "go" back to the revisionist line existing before the great cultural revolution,and to subject the working masses to "control, restriction and pressure," thus reducing the working masses again to the status of oppressed and exploited slaves.

The unrepentant capitalst-roaders within the Party oppose the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," fall on their knees and trail behind the bourgeoisie of other countries. They allege that it is necessary to "advance on the foundation already built by others" and rely on the introduction of advanced techniques before "we can rapidly change the backward features." They even have no scruples about selling China's sovereignty over natural resources to the Western bourgeoisie in exchange for foreign technology and equipment. This vividly reveals the hideous features of "a red comprador."

If things were done according to what they advocate, "then it would not be long, perhaps only several years or a decade, or several decades at most, before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, the Marxist-Leninist party would undoubtedly become a revisionist party or a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its color." The four modernizations will either make no headway, or will make some headway for a time but will eventually come to nothing, or will become imperialist or social-imperialist modernizations. Such modern science and

technology "are in the hands of the capitalists and not in the hands of the people, and are used to exploit and oppress the people at home and to perpetrate aggression and slaughter people abroad." From this it can be seen that our controversy with the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party is fundamentally not a question of whether or not to promote production and to achieve four modernizations, but a question of whether to take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and traverse the socialist road, or to practice revisionism and restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "What! 'Taking the three directives as the key link!' Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle. Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This is a forceful and tit-for-tat criticism against "taking the three directives as the key link" advocated by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. In accordance with Chairman Moa's teachings, we must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, criticize in depth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and carry through to the end the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Opening the Door or Closing the Door Is a Point at Issue in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1976)

Those for whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific circles oppose launching open-door scientific research and scientific research by the masses. They roundly condemn the 4-level agricultural scientific experiment network which is rapidly developed in the vast countryside. Their logic is that if scientific research is conducted on an open-door basis, the theoretical development of sciences and technology will be hampered and "the four modernizations will be held back."

Is this really the fact? No! Please take a look at the conditions of Mingshui county: Some years ago, a few dozen scientific and technical workers of this county shut themselves up within the high walls of the agricultural institute and carried out certain research projects at high costs. Few of these projects could be applied to agricultural production. In the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the revisionist line in scientific research was criticized and there was established a 4-level agricultural scientific experiment network which linked scientific research with the masses. In three years, the number of scientific research projects applicable to agricultural production was several times that in the last dozen years or so. A contribution was made toward the development of production. This sharp contrast is a forceful counter-attack against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The launching of open-door scientific research not only promotes the development of production but, more important, enables the scientists and technicians to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants while participating in the class struggle in the countryside thereby stimulating transformation of their world outlook. "The emergence and development of science is at the very outset decided by production." The vigorously developing movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has brought up a large number of problems that call for immediate solution in agricultural and scientific and technical work. Meanwhile, practical experience is provided for solving these problems. This has played and will continue to play a tremendous role in stimulating the development of agricultural science. Those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts slandered the correct road of integrating theory and practice as practice--practice--practice. Their aim is to lead the scientists and technicians onto the sidetrack of divorcing themselves from proletarian politics, from the practice of production and from the masses and to turn scientific research organs into their tools for exercising the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" put forth by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party is the source

of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles. They want to switch scientific research work from the open-door basis to the closed-door basis for no reason other than to restoring the revisionist line in scientific research. What is at issue about opening the door or closing the door is not a question of method but a struggle between adherence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the practice of the revisionist line. The broad masses of agricultural scientists and technicians must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, run better the 4-level agricultural scientific network and take solid action to forcefully repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

MAY 7 CADRE SCHOOLS

Visit To China's First "May 7" Cadre School

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 13, 1976)

the liuho "may 7" cadre school in heilungkiang province was the first such school set up in china under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant 1966 directive. it was recently visited by hsinhua correspondents.

newly-enrolled students were hard at chopping firewood in the forests. among the 300 students, some were grey-haired, some in their twenties. in high spirit, they worked happily, talking and laughing together. here there is no distinction in the manner of living, studying and doing manual labour to mark off the leaders from the masses. the collective productive life they share equally and united as one is seen as facilitating the restriction of the bourgeois right that exists in the relations among the people.

vice-chairman of the school chou yung-hai explained that terms at the school range from several months to one year, and all cadres, except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled, come to do manual work at the school in turn every several years. apart from taking part in industrial and farm production, they study marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's works and spend a period of time in nearby villages making social investigations and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

cadre participation in manual labour at such schools by turns has become the common practice in china. this is a measure of vital importance for combating and preventing revisionism, to ensure that our socialist motherland under the dictatorship of the proletariat will not change its political colour.

chairman mao on may 7, 1966, issued his call to the working personnel of party and government organs and army units, conditions permitting, to learn military affairs, agricultural and industrial production and also criticize the bourgeoisie. following his teaching, the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee in 1968 set up the liuho "may 7" cadre school in a remote area at the foot of the lesser khingan mountains. chairman mao soon gave his approval of this new socialist thing and in october the same year said to the people: "going down to do manual labour gives vast number of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again." since then, cadre schools have sprung up all over the province as well as in the whole country.

in the last eight years, heilungkiang province alone has set up 125 cadre schools with a total enrolment of 130,000 cadres. such schools for training cadres have also been set up by big enterprises and institutions in other provinces, autonomous regions, cities and counties.

among the 7,000 cadres trained at the liuho "may 7" cadre school in the last eight years, 3,000 are leading cadres above the county level. through the study and productive labour at the school, these cadres have raised their political consciousness and markedly changed their mental outlook. some leading cadres, seriously influenced by bourgeois right and divorced from the masses, put on official airs before coming to the cadre school. at the school, once they had picked up a hoe and shouldered the manure basket alongside the rank and file, they naturally began to shed their bureaucratic pretensions and regained their revolutionary spirit. a number of young cadres who work in government offices came to recognize the differences that exist between themselves and poor and lower-middle peasants. they realized that if they clung to bourgeois ideas, they would be unable to foster in themselves the feelings of the working people or raise their consciousness of the need to serve the people.

yang yung-ping, a veteran cadre in his fifties, is now director of the heilungkiang provincial publishing administration. returning to his post after a session at the cadre school, he has retained his good ideology and fine style of work. he adheres to the party's basic line, perseveringly takes part in the collective productive labour to maintain close contact with the masses and consults them when problems arise.

deputy party secretary of the harbin medical college, 60-year-old liu chao, applied to go to the cadre school time and again. he said: "during the war of resistance against the japanese aggression, i entered the chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college. at that time, we lived simply and worked hard, eating millet and reading by oil lamp. i am old now, but i want to keep to that fine tradition and take every chance i can to restudy at the cadre school." his application was approved. at the school, he took the lead in study, productive labour and all other work there, regaining the revolutionary vigour and vitality of his revolutionary war years.

young cadre wang wen-tao, now deputy secretary of a forestry bureau party committee who had worked for a year in the cadre school seven years before, was back at the school this year. he remarked: "i have been studying chairman mao's teaching that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party. and i have come to see that if young cadres like me, who have grown up under the red flag, fail to make revolution consciously, restrict

bourgeois right and remould our mental outlook, we could become party capitalist-roaders when our positions are changed. going down to do productive labour at the school once every few years helps us to stick close to chairman mao's revolutionary line and serve the people better."

in order to give the students more opportunities to learn from the labouring people, the cadre school has invited some 40 workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to serve as instructors. the students call them "teachers" and say that it is from them that they learn a lot.

MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS TRUNK LINE

Microwave Communications Trunk Line Completed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

a microwave communications trunk line linking peking with more than twenty provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout china has been completed. the line is equipped with a 960-channel transistorized and a 600-channel electron tube microwave signalling system designed and made in china.

transmission of television, facsimiles, telegrams and telephones is now being carried out through the new telecommunications trunk line between major cities from the east china sea to the northwest plateau and from the changpai mountains in a northeast to the pearl river in south china.

the trunk line is made up of multi-radio channels. each radio channel of one signalling system has 600 voice channels and that of the other signalling system, 960 voice channels, and each is capable of transmitting television.

the peking television station now transmits through the microwave communications system coloured and other television to stations in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions across the country.

now readers in remote areas can see the "people's daily" on the day of issue as the newspaper pages are transmitted by high-speed facsimile apparatus through this new line.

microwave telecommunications is being developed in china amidst the vigorous struggle between the two lines. while china began to do research in this field and trial-make equipment in the late fifties, imperialism kept its techniques secrets while the soviet revisionist renegade clique in a vain attempt to strangle china tore up agreements and contracts and recalled all its technical experts. workers of the postal and telecommunications departments, firmly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, succeeded in making the 600-channel electron tube microwave signalling equipment within three years in accordance with the spirit of self-reliance.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius opened a broad road for the expansion of microwave telecommunications in china. chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

in line with this teaching of chairman mao's, workers in the research institutes, factories and user units related to this branch of technology began in 1969 to study and build the 960-channel transistorized microwave signalling equipment which is of a high technical standard and degree of automation. at the same time, work got under way on a big scale to construct microwave communications trunk lines.

through a conscientious study of marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's writings and a penetrating criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, workers of the telecommunications department further heightened their enthusiasm for building socialism. they brought into full play the three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technicians, which enabled them to iron out many major technical hitches, solve the problems involved in the high-precision manufacturing processes and succeed in building the entire equipment with chinese-made parts and components.

with the expansion of the microwave telecommunications system, the postal and telecommunications department has set up large numbers of "july 21" worker colleges and short-term courses which offer training through close integration with production and combination of study and practice. the force of microwave technicians thus trained, who are both politically conscious and professionally competent, has ensured the smooth operation of the microwave communications lines and steady improvement in the quality of transmission.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Growth Of China's Light Industry Shown At Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 13, 1976)

sales of light industry goods and artcraft articles contracted for in the first 20 days of the current chinese export commodities fair here were higher in terms of both volume and value than at the 1975 spring fair.

altogether more than 11,000 varieties of light industry and artcraft articles are on display at the on-going fair, many of them new products which epitomize the progress of china's light industry since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

total output of sewing machines in china last year was 40 times the 1950 output and that of bicycles 60 times. production of radio sets was well over a dozen times that for 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, with the number of different varieties and specifications up from 40 to 400.

china began self-reliant production of radio sets in 1958. while only 22 factories in 13 provinces and municipalities were turning out radios before the cultural revolution, the number of such factories has now risen to 150, distributed in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

output of wristwatches last year was six times the figure a decade before, with much improvement in quality and design. the latest product shown at the fair is the "double rhomb" all steel, 40-jewel, self-winding model produced by the peking wristwatch factory. novel in design, accurate and durable, the new wristwatch marks the advance of china's wristwatch industry to world up-to-date levels.

the wristwatch industry, non-existent in china before liberation and built by the chinese working class on its own afterwards, saw fresh growth during the cultural revolution. in addition to such major centres of this industry as shanghai, peking, tientsin and kwangchow, many chinese cities are now able to produce wristwatches.

new products such as transistor radios, plastic utensils, synthetic detergents, chemical fibres are being turned out on a considerable scale with production rising steadily.

the colourful chinese light industrial goods and arts and handicrafts products are more varied and of better quality. at present, these products are on sale in over 150 countries and areas in all parts of the world. the 1975 export of these items were six times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

the remarkable development in china's light industry is the outcome of basing growth on agricultural development. this is in accordance with the general policy for national economic development -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" -- ordered in the sequence: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. this spur to development became possible after the criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line during the cultural revolution. china's agriculture, after 14 years of successive bumper harvests, has provided a growing quantity of agricultural by-products as raw material for light industry. since the cultural revolution, the speedy development of china's metallurgical, machinery, oil, chemical, power, coal mining and other heavy industries has brought about a big growth of installations and power and raw material supplies to light industries. the heavy industry supplies of raw material to light industry has jumped from 10 per cent at the early days of liberation to the present 30 per cent.

the state has paid full attention to light industry's requirements of investment, raw material, labour power and equipment to guarantee its development.

another big factor contributing to development is the workers' enthusiasm in building socialism. they have carried out technical innovation and renovation to tap all potentials. the adoption of new techniques and renovation of old equipment have increased by five times the total output value of shanghai's textile industry in the past two decades. a sugar refinery in chungshan county, kwantung province, with a designed capacity of pressing 2,000 tons of sugar cane daily, now presses 3,000 tons a day after renovation of techniques and concentrated effort to tap the plant's full potential.

FARM MECHANIZATION

How South China County Raises Funds For Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 13, 1976)

wuming county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china have basically mechanized or partly mechanized ploughing, irrigation, crop protection and farm and side-line products processing. the county is mainly populated by people of the chuang nationality who before liberation used wooden ploughs to turn the soil and sticks to do the threshing. now the county has 2,200 tractors of various type, averaging one for every 24 hectares, and more than 40,000 machines of various types including engine-driven irrigation and drainage equipment, farm and side-line products processing machinery and other farm implements.

one of the important policies in china's agricultural mechanization programme is that the communes and production brigades should depend mainly on their collective economy to buy agricultural machinery with the state giving some help where necessary. people's communes and brigades in wuming county have bought a large number of machines in the last five years to supplement their stock of small locally-made farm machines. 73 per cent of the money for these purchases came from their own accumulation fund.

taking as their example the tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, the commune members of the county have made energetic efforts to improve production conditions, raise per unit grain yields and at the same time make full use of local natural conditions to engage in diversified economic undertakings to finance agricultural mechanization. by the end of 1975, the county's irrigated area had been expanded to three times that in 1965, total grain output increased by 90 percent, diversified economy developed from 40 to 70 items, and income from agricultural and side-line products had been doubled. making full use of the slack farming seasons, the peasants of sutiang brigade in hsienhu people's commune terraced fields, built water conservancy projects and planted large numbers of bamboo and fruit trees including citrus, pear and banana. they also built limekilns and set up collective pig farms. thus this brigade gradually strengthened its collective economy and steadily increased its public accumulation fund. over the last five years, this brigade bought with its reserve funds some 300 machines including diesel and gasoline engines, threshers and pumps. 80 per cent of the farmland is now ploughed by machine. plant protection, processing, irrigation and drainage are basically

mechanized or partly mechanized. the 1975 grain yields were double those in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

state help includes credit and subsidies to communes and brigades having economic difficulties. in the last five years, such money provided by the state accounted for 20 percent of the funds the county spent to buy machinery.

TAIWAN

N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Ulanfu Meets Former Kuomintang Army Lieutenant General Mr. Li Yi

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with mr. li yi, former kuomintang army lieutenant general.

mr. li yi freed himself from the reactionary rule of the chiang clique and returned to the mainland of the motherland from taiwan last december.

in the past few months, he visited peking, nanking, soochow, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, kweilin, hofei, huainan and tientsin.

mr. li yi will leave peking shortly and take up his residence in nanning.

present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned liu yu-fa, lo ching-chang, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, and patriotic personages chen tzu-sheng and cheng szu-yuan.

the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china gave a dinner in honour of mr. li yi this evening.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BENIN

China-Benin Agricultural Cooperation Project Handed Over To Benin Government

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

the project of 80 hectares of rice fields, a chinese-benin project of friendly cooperation in agriculture, has been completed in the mono province of benin with the assistance of a chinese agricultural technical team, according to a report from cotonou. the project was officially handed over to the benin government at a ceremony held in the province on may 11.

minister of rural development and cooperative action of benin philippe akpo and chinese ambassador to the country ku hsiao-po attended the ceremony.

present also were high-ranking officials of the benin government, mono provincial officials and leader of the chinese agricultural technical team.

CHINA AND FIJI

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Presents Letter Of Introduction To Fiji Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

chang ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in fiji today presented a letter of introduction to kamisese mara, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of fiji, according to a report from suva.

kamisese mara had a friendly conversation with chang ying.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Health Delegation Leaves Peking For Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

the french health delegation led by minister of health mme. simone veil wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liu hsiang-ping and chang chih-chiang, minister and vice-minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned.

claude arnaud, french ambassador to china, was present.

while in china, the delegation visited hospitals, medical science research institutes, people's communes and factories in peking, shanghai and wuhsi. they had friendly contacts with workers, peasants and medical and health workers, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Vice-Premier Sun Chien Meets Polish Delegation Of Ministry Of Foreign Trade And Maritime Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with the polish delegation of the ministry of foreign trade and maritime economy led by its vice-minister edwan wishniewski.

present on the occasion was polish ambassador to china bogumil rychlowski.

also present were ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, and chou chiu-yen and li shu-chien, leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Vice-Minister Of Foreign Trade Meets Polish Vice-Minister Of Foreign Trade And Maritime Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

yao yi-lin, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with edwan wishniewski, polish vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

they also exchanged views on the prospects for trade cooperation between the two countries.

vice-minister edwan wishniewski came to china for a visit to her 1976 spring export commodities fair at the invitation of the ministry of foreign trade.

present was polish ambassador to china bogumil rychlowski.

Polish Vice-Minister Of Foreign Trade And Maritime Economy Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

edwan wishniewski, vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy of poland, left china by air this afternoon at the end of a visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, chou chiu-yen and li shu-chien, leading members of departments concerned.

polish ambassador to china bogumil rychlowski was present.

yesterday evening, bogumil rychlowski gave a reciprocal reception here for the visiting vice-minister edwan wishniewski.

among the guests at the reception were ma yao-chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and yao yi-lin, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Romanian Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with dan radulescu, romanian vice-minister of mine, oil and geology, slorin tanasescu, manager of the romanian solid mineral geology company, and marius visarion, vice-president of the romanian geology and geophysics institute.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present at the meeting.

present were sun ta-kuang, director of the state geological bureau, and hsu chieh and chang tung-yu, leading members of the bureau.

Romanian Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

dan radulescu, romanian vice-minister of mine, oil and geology, and comrades slorin tanasescu and marius visarion left here for home by air today at the end of a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by hsu chieh and chang tung-yu, leading members of the state geological bureau, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here.

while in china, the romanian guests visited factories, mines, rural people's communes and places of historical interest in peking and kwangchow, and held discussions with chinese geological workers.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

Hua Kuo-feng, Premier of the State Council, continued talks here this afternoon with Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, and mrs. lee gave a grand banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chinese premier hua kuo-feng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress li su-wen, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, foreign trade minister li chiang, minister of culture yu hui-yung, and leading members of departments concerned, including han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, hsieh hsin-ho, su chieh, tseng sheng, yao chin, chou hung-pao, huang chung, teng kang, miao hai-ling, wang yeh-chiu, shen tu, chai cheng-wen and chia ting.

the banquet took place in the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and singapore were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

speaking at the banquet, prime minister lee kuan yew said: "during the three days of formal and informal talks, i have had personal experience how the views of the government of the people's republic of china are expounded on the international situation, the three worlds which china categorises countries under, and the principles which guide the policies of the government of the people's republic of china in dealing with the countries of south-east asia. you have classified southeast asian countries in the third world together with china, which you have modestly described as a developing socialist country."

he said: "the prospects for cordial relations between our two countries, though we have different economic and political systems, are good."

in reply, premier hua kuo-feng said in his toast: "the current visit to china by prime minister lee kuan yew at the head of the good-will delegation is a major

event in the relations between china and singapore. chairman mao has met and had a friendly conversation with prime minister lee kuan yew. in the last few days, our two sides held talks and had a sincere exchange of views on matters of common interest. his excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests from singapore visited places of interest in peking and came into contact with the chinese people. this visit by his excellency the prime minister is of benefit to promoting the friendship between the peoples of china and singapore and the mutual understanding between our two countries. i am confident that through our joint efforts the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

their toasts were followed by the national anthems of china and singapore played by a band. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in the course of the banquet, the band played music pieces of both countries.

present were all members of the singaporean goodwill delegation led by prime minister lee kuan yew and singaporean journalists covering the visit.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Singapore Goodwill Delegation Leave Peking for Visit to Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

prime minister lee kuan yew of the republic of singapore, mrs. lee and the goodwill delegation led by him left peking by special train this evening for a visit to tachai in the company of vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by premier hua kuo-feng, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, leading member of the ministry of education chou hung-pao and director of the foreign affairs bureau of the defence ministry chai cheng-wen, and several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the peking railway station where the national flags of china and singapore were flown for the occasion. the national anthems of singapore and china were played by a band. accompanied by premier hua kuo-feng, prime minister lee kuan yew reviewed a guard-of-honour of the three services of

the chinese people's liberation army. prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and the other distinguished guests from singapore bid farewell to the people of peking amid the roll of drums and beating of gongs. the crowd of well-wishers on the station platform waved flowers and streamers and cheered the constant development and strengthening of the traditional friendship between the people of china and singapore and the friendly relations between the two countries.

accompanying the guests on the visit were deputy department directors of the foreign ministry cheng jui-sheng, liu chin-lin and fu shun-ho.

earlier today, prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and other distinguished singaporean guests toured the great wall and one of the ming dynasty tombs in the company of minister of foreign trade li chiang.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Party Visit Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 14, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, and his wife and the good-will delegation he is leading visited tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung.

kuo feng-lien, chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, and wang ti, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, made a special trip to yangchuan railway station to greet the distinguished singapore guests.

today, the sunshine bathed mountain village was decorated with colourful banners fluttering in the breeze. huge streamers of welcome were hung both inside and outside the village. holding the miniature national flags of china and singapore, commune members lined the street for the arrival of the distinguished guests. when prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and the other singapore guests arrived, youngsters blew trumpets while others sang and danced, expressing a warm welcome to the singapore guests.

the distinguished guests drove along the mountain-girdling highway for a view of tachai's serried terraces. kuo feng-lien briefed the distinguished guests on how the brigade, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line,

had won one good harvest after another and on how the commune members were criticizing the unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right deviationist attempt and grasping revolution and promoting production.

with keen interest, the distinguished guests climbed atop the hutou mountain for a view of the tachai village. prime minister lee kuan yew praised the tachai commune members for their spirit of hard work in changing the village. he said that this was a significant and successful visit. he wished tachai more successes.

prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and the other distinguished singapore guests were entertained with cornpones when they called on commune members at their homes. sitting on a kang (earthen bed), hosts and guests chatted cordially.

at noon today, kuo feng-lien gave a luncheon in honour of the distinguished visitors in the name of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and the tachai brigade.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Specter of Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

the people's daily today in a commentary entitled "specter of hegemonism" condemns the hegemonic acts of the soviet revisionists. the commentary reads as follows:

the specter of hegemonism is continuously haunting east europe. a posthumous article carried in the soviet weekly "za rubezhom" (abroad) on may 7 by the late s.m. shtemenko, chief of staff of the united armed forces of the warsaw-treaty states and deputy chief of general staff of the soviet army forces, openly declared that the internal function of the soviet-controlled warsaw treaty organization is to "strengthen" the armed forces and "take collective measures to prevent counter-revolutionary activities aimed at the socialist countries... for example, all the countries in the socialist community offered fraternal assistance to the czechoslovak people in 1968". this bare-faced confession once again shows to the whole world that the soviet social-imperialists will do the same as they did in czechoslovakia so long as it accords with their needs in safeguarding their colonial rule over east europe.

the 1968 invasion of czechoslovakia is still fresh in people's minds. during that incident, the soviet revisionists dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops and invaded and occupied czechoslovakia overnight. kicking away the then czechoslovak government, they put this so-called fraternal ally under the ravages of their tanks and bayonets. in the eyes of brezhnev and his ilk, the sovereignty of other countries in the "socialist community" is "limited", whereas the right of the soviet revisionists to dominate other countries is "unlimited". the soviet revisionists regard any country which defies their domination and shows the tendency towards independence as a thorn in their side and have no scruples to uproot it even by resorting to the use of armed force and outright military occupation. thus, the theory of "limited sovereignty" of the brezhnev doctrine is hegemonism, pure and simple. it is the same as hitler's fascist theory "of the right to rule others". at a time when the soviet revisionists are stationing heavy troops in czechoslovakia today, the soviet brass hat's outcry that the invasion of czechoslovakia seven years ago would be followed by similar actions in future can not but arouse people's close attention and vigilance.

some western sources pointed out that this again sharply pointed to moscow's readiness to "suppress" its allies by armed force. it also shows that there is no such thing as irreversible detente in east europe, just as in the whole european continent, and there are only underhand activities of the soviet revisionists' aggression, expansion and hegemonism and, in particular, the intranquillity caused by their massive military buildup.

it is true that the soviet revisionists have indulged themselves in lavish rhetorics. were not such high-sounding words as "refrain from the threat or use of force" and "respect each other's sovereign equality as well as all the rights inherent in and encompassed by its sovereignty" written in the final act of the european security conference and declared by brezhnev at the soviet revisionists' 25th congress? but such agreements and commitments will by no means change the aggressive nature of soviet social-imperialism. pledging to refrain from the use of force in the morning, it may brutally invade a nation with armed forces in the evening; while paying lip-service to "respect" for the sovereignty of other nations, it may trample on the sovereignty of some countries in practice. the military hegemonist statements made by soviet military chieftain shtemenko shed further light on this point.

however, the course of events always goes against the will of brezhnev and company. the soviet revisionists can never subdue a nation's will for independence by

whatever military means. so long as they persist in control, plunder and occupation over a number of east european countries, struggles against all these will constantly break out in these countries. this is an objective law independent of men's will.

there is an active volcano under the soviet revisionists' colonial rule and military occupation and the day will surely come when this volcano will burst into eruption.

Soviet Attempts to Absolve Itself from Guilt Are Futile

(NCNA-English Nairobi, May 12, 1976)

(commentary by hsinhua correspondent) -- the delegates of many third world countries bitterly resented the hypocritical behaviour of soviet social-imperialism at the fourth session of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad). the soviet delegate not only did all he could to cover up and whitewash the soviet union's crimes of exploitation, plunder, control and intervention in the developing countries, but refused to assume any obligations to improve the conditions of economic development in the developing countries.

during the week-long general debate, delegates of the third world countries cited numerous facts to expose colonialist, imperialist and hegemonic exploitation and plunder which have landed the developing countries in a state of poverty and backwardness and brought them difficulties and obstacles in the development of their national economies. they also put forward appropriate propositions and demands to correct the old international economic order which is unreasonable and establish a new one. their eloquent and factual accusation of the old economic order won widespread sympathy and support from the participants of the conference. nevertheless, that superpower, the soviet union, pretended to be a supporter but was actually an opponent of the idea of establishing a new international economic order. its delegate obstinately and arrogantly adhered to the absurdity that his country had nothing to do with the poverty of the developing countries. this was an attempt to shirk all responsibility for its crimes of economic infiltration and plunder.

head of the soviet delegation and minister for foreign trade nikolai patolichev in his speech yesterday harped on the old tune (which the soviet union often played at international conferences) to the effect that the soviet union "has nothing to do with" the present price

fluctuations and inflationary losses. this was another futile attempt to escape being the target of universal attack. has the soviet union not exploited and plundered the developing countries? should it not be responsible for the difficulties now confronting the developing countries? answers to these questions can be found in objective facts rather than the apologies of the soviet delegate.

during the more than 300 years from the mid-16th century to 1917 when they were overthrown, the old tsars blatantly carried out expansion and aggression abroad and arbitrarily seized the territories and economic resources of other countries. their crimes can hardly be written off in history. after turning the socialist soviet union into a social-imperialist country, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has pursued expansion and aggression abroad in a more voracious manner. it has indeed outdone the old tsars and old-line colonialists in the exploitation and plunder of other countries. its crimes are too numerous to be denied.

taking advantage of the old practice in international trade relations, the soviet union has made fabulous profits from "buying cheap, selling dear", from exchange of unequal values and from enlarging the "scissors difference" between the prices of industrial and agricultural products. numerous developing countries have suffered a tremendous loss. the soviet delegate, patolichev, once said: "i should like to state explicitly that whether in our dealings with the asian, the near-east or any other countries, we have never sold goods by 'incurring losses'." in fact, as known to all, the soviet superpower never engages in trade without big gains.

many developing countries have had a taste of sufferings from soviet exploitation and plunder under the cloak of "aid". chairman of the state foreign economic relations committee of the soviet union s.a. skachkov has said bluntly that "the soviet economic assistance is no charity", that "the technical assistance of the soviet union to the developing countries has served to promote the growth of our foreign trade and increase our equipment export", and that "this has added to the possibility of meeting the increasing requirements of the soviet national economy". it is true that the new tsars' "assistance" has always been attached with harsh terms. for example, soviet loans must first of all be used to buy soviet machinery and equipment -- usually at prices 20 to 30 per cent higher than in the world market. meanwhile, products turned out by soviet-aided projects must first of all be used as debt repayments -- usually at prices 10 to 15 per cent lower than in the world market. thus a soviet loan can often produce a fabulous profit four to five times more than the loan itself no wonder that skachkov was elated to say that foreign exchange earnings from the developing

countries' loan repayments are increasing year after year and this has contributed favourably to the international balance of payments of the soviet union. take 1975 for example. soviet trade with the west suffered a deficit of 4,800 million u.s. dollars, while its trade with the developing countries and "allies" yielded a surplus of 1,060 million dollars.

the soviet union also exports capital through "joint-stock enterprises" to exploit the cheap man-power and raw materials of the developing countries. this neo-colonialist practice has been pursued in greater earnest in the past few years. it shows that the soviet social-imperialists have further intensified their exploitation and plunder of the third world countries.

the facts mentioned above suffice for holding moscow fully responsible for the impoverishment of the developing countries. it would never do for the soviet delegate to deny and evade soviet responsibility.

through long years of experience, more and more third world countries have come to see through the criminal nature of soviet neo-colonialism. they are rising to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. now that the tail of the soviet fox has been caught in broad daylight, it is no longer easy for it to sneak away.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Condemns Soviet Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

the soviet revisionists are denounced by an article in the "people's daily" here today for discrimination against and bully of an arts troupe of thailand which visited the soviet union recently. the article is entitled "hegemonic atrocity".

it says: "the soviet revisionists always like to boast of their 'respect' for the third world countries and profess their 'keen interest in the development of normal, friendly relations with the asian countries.' however, the treatment given to the thai arts troupe during its recent performance tour of the soviet union clearly shows that the soviet revisionists are hegemonists who pay lip service to 'respect', and flagrantly discriminate against and bully the small countries.

"not long ago, in accordance with a thai-soviet agreement and at the invitation of moscow, the thai government sent an arts troupe to the soviet union under

the leadership of a deputy director of the arts department of the ministry of education. as international practice provides, the host country should treat the invited guests with politeness and ensure their safety. but a bangkok newspaper reported that the thai troupe was received with unbelievable coldness and in an insulting manner in the soviet union. when it arrived at the moscow airport, where were hardly any one present to greet it. the soviet authorities almost forgot to send cars for it. during the 21 days of the troupe's stay in the country, the soviet people had no idea about its presence, because the soviet press didn't say anything about it. what infuriated people more is that an actor of the troupe was almost beaten and a number of actresses were insulted by the hosts."

the article pointed out: "the thai troupe's performance tour of the soviet union is an event of normal international cultural exchange. people still remember that the soviet union sent a ballet troupe and an acrobatic troupe to thailand a year ago. though their foul play was resented by the thai people and ridiculed by thai newspapers as something 'thousands of miles away from the proletariat', yet they were treated with due hospitality in thailand. however, the soviet arrogance towards the thai troupe was carried to the extreme. this indicates that the soviet revisionists do not care about the small countries, and they do not show any 'equality', 'friendship' and 'respect' even to the guests they invite."

the article notes that in the past few years, the soviet revisionists, under the signboard of "cultural exchange", have stepped up infiltration in various forms into the southeast asian countries and intensified activities there with ulterior motives. this has aroused dissatisfaction and vigilance among these countries and peoples. what the thai troupe encountered in moscow is not something accidental. it further shows that the "cultural exchange" with countries of the third world much vaunted by the soviet revisionists is nothing but a tool in their pursuance of hegemonism for making expansion and infiltration into these countries.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese New Ambassador to Tanzania Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

Liu Chun, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of The People's Republic of China to the United Republic of Tanzania, Left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Leader to UNCTAD Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Nairobi, May 12, 1976)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade and head of the chinese delegation to the fourth session of the u.n. conference on trade and development, gave a reception in honour of the delegations of various countries to the session at the chinese embassy here this evening.

among the 300 guests were heads and deputy heads of various delegations, unctad secretary-general gamani corea and high-ranking officials of the kenyan government.

chou hua-min and deputy head of the chinese delegation wang yueh-yi had earlier met with heads and members of a number of delegations.

Chinese Delegate Refutes Soviet Slander at UNCTAD Session

(NCNA-English Nairobi, May 13, 1976)

at the general debate of the fourth session of the u.n. conference on trade and development, the chinese delegate sternly refuted the soviet delegates who tried to shift the responsibility of their crimes on to others and viciously attacked china to cover up their ugly social-imperialist aggression, expansion, exploitation and plunder abroad.

since the opening of the unctad general debate, many delegates of the third world countries on this international

forum have exposed and denounced colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism for exploiting and plundering the developing countries. they strongly demanded the liquidation of unequal and unreasonable practices in international trade and economic relations. they firmly maintained that problems in trade and economic development should be reasonably solved through adequate negotiations on the basis of the "manila declaration" and the "programme of action" so as to establish an equitable and reasonable new international economic order. chou hua-min, head of the chinese delegation, declared in his speech on may 11 that the chinese government and people firmly support the just demands and reasonable propositions of the third world countries and support the "manila declaration" and the "programme of action". he sternly exposed and condemned the exploitation and plunder abroad by the two superpowers, soviet social-imperialism in particular. the speech of the head of the chinese delegation was welcomed and supported by many delegates present.

but the soviet superpower which has talked glibly about "support" for the establishment of a new international economic order distorted and attacked the chinese delegation's just stand. within three days, three of its delegates came out in succession to slander china. they accused her of being "a propagator of a new world war", "sabotaging" world "detente," "peace and security," "creating dissension" between the soviet union and the developing countries and "opposing the abolition of the old international economic order".

to expose the dirty tricks of the soviet social-imperialists and promote the struggle of the third world countries for the establishment of a new international economic order, deputy head of the chinese delegation wang yueh-yi in a speech this afternoon gave a strong rebuttal to the slanders and attacks of the soviet delegates.

he pointed out that "this superpower, while arming itself to the teeth and frenziedly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, has tried to lay the responsibility of propagating war on to china. this is entirely a case of the thief crying 'stop thief'. china has not a single soldier or a single military base abroad while the said superpower, on the contrary, is aggravating tension and the danger of war everywhere by a show of its military force all over the world."

refuting the soviet allegation that china "impedes cooperation" between the soviet union and the developing countries, he said, "it is you, not us, who have undermined your relations with the developing countries by your own ugly behaviour." under the cloak of "assistance" to the national liberation movements, he said, you engage in big arms sales in an attempt to control other

countries. through a speculative reselling of oil, gas and other primary products by buying cheap and selling dear, you have extorted profits several times higher than the costs. the people know full well whether such a superpower is really "a natural ally" of the developing countries, he noted.

he lashed out at the soviet delegate's ignominious behaviour of placing at the chinese door the responsibility for the soviet crime of opposing any correction of the old international economic order. he pointed out that the chinese delegation has all along supported the "manila declaration" and the "action of programme" adopted at the ministerial conference of the group of 77 while the said superpower has favoured the signing of so-called middle-term and long-term agreements in replacement of the integrated commodity programme.

he further said that earlier at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, the said superpower had tried every means to cut the word "new" from the "new international economic order". it attempted to lead the conference astray by trumpeting such deceptive humbug as "detente" and "disarmament", he said. "it is you, not the chinese delegation, who oppose the destruction of the old economic relations," he added. "your attacks on the chinese delegation can only show that you have a guilty conscience. no amount of rhetoric on your part can cover up your wrong-doings and ugly behaviour."

the soviet delegation failed to answer the solemn rebuttal from the chinese delegation. after waiting for a moment, the chairman declared the day's meeting closed.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Secondary School Teachers Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1976)

the zairese secondary school teachers delegation led by kambwa nyudi, department director of the zairese ministry of national education, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday.

while in china, the delegation visited schools, factories and people's communes and toured places of historical interest in peking, tachai, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow, and visited china's export commodities fair.

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ANNIVERSARY OF "MAY 7 DIRECTIVE"

Carry the Proletarian Revolution in Education Through to the End

- study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and criticize the crimes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in opposing the revolution in education

by

Chiao Yü (焦瑜)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1976)

Ten years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao issued the brilliant "May 7 Directive" to the people of the whole country. Under the excellent situation prevailing at present in deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, to conscientiously study this important instruction of Chairman Mao's, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and settle accounts with his crimes in negating the great cultural revolution and opposing the revolution in education will enable us to understand more profoundly that the "May 7 Directive" is of extremely great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward guiding us in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary teachers and students have declared war on the old educational ideas and educational system. With the workers' propaganda teams marching impressively into schools to assume leadership over the struggle-criticism-transformation and with the poor and lower-middle peasants taking over the management of schools in the countryside, the united kingdom of bourgeois intellectuals has been initially and fundamentally smashed. The running of

schools with open doors is closely integrated with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and has changed the state of the old schools which conducted study behind closed doors without paying attention to how the workers worked and how the peasants tilled land. The new things of the revolution in education such as the operation of factories and farms by schools, the linking of schools with factories and production brigades, the new system of the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific experiment have emerged one after another. Serious and effective reforms have been carried out in the aspects of school system, curriculums, teaching materials and teaching methods. Diverse schools of new patterns, such as the "July 21" workers' colleges, the "May 7" colleges, the "May 7" schools and political evening schools have brought up large numbers of Red-and-expert people with ability. The facts show that since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of the "May 7 Directive" and Chairman Mao's series of instructions on revolution in education, profound changes have taken place on the educational front and this has written a new chapter for the proletarian revolution in education.

However, the bourgeoisie are not reconciled to their defeat. They desperately cling to the educational battlefront and vainly attempt to turn the schools into their instruments for capitalist restoration. Around last summer, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, first emerged in the domains of education and science and technology. In the "May 7 Directive," Chairman Mao issued the call, "Education must be revolutionized." This hit the sore spot of the bourgeoisie, and they tried with all ways and means to reverse this correct orientation and to distort and tamper with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." Teng Hsiao-p'ing attacked that after the revolution in education was carried out in schools, the students' "quality has been lowered" and "the present is not as good as the past." He nonsensically alleged that at present "the students can do without study" and vilified the revolution in education of creating a "crisis" and "holding back the four modernizations." He also instigated those who whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles to make speeches and cast forth all kinds of absurd arguments in a vain attempt to open up a breach on the educational front, reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution, settle accounts with the great cultural revolution and restore capitalism.

In the past, the educational battlefront had long been dominated by the exploiting classes, and there their ideological influence and force of habit were more deep-seated. If a thoroughgoing revolution were not made against old education and the question of proletarian leadership in the sphere of education was not solved, it basically would be impossible to make the school shoulder the task of bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Why had Chairman Mao's educational line and policies and series of instructions on the revolution in education basically not been implemented in the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution? Why was the world outlook of the majority of students brought up by the schools still basically that of the bourgeoisie? The answer is quite clear: Under the domination of the revisionist line, the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front, and the school was an instrument for restoring capitalism. Summing up the experience of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on China's educational front and the lesson of how the Soviet Union turned revisionist, and proceeding from

the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against revisionism, Chairman Mao made the great call, "Education must be revolutionized" in the "May 7 Directive." He pointed out: "The phenomenon of the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue." This instruction of Chairman Mao's sounded the bugle call for the battle against revisionism on the educational front, and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers courageously rose to criticize the bourgeoisie and throw themselves into the battle of the revolution in education. The powerful waves of the revolution in education in the past ten years were the results of their persistence in taking class struggle as the key link and waging struggle against the bourgeoisie.

Nonetheless, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, wantonly disseminated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, and alleged that "the vital issue of the revisionist educational line in those seventeen years is 'three separations'," thus negating this vital question of the bourgeoisie exercising dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front before the great cultural revolution. They /the capitalist-roaders/ clamored that the orientation of the revolution in education "has never been properly solved" and therefore called for "reversal" and "rectification." In essence, their "rectification" was to oppose that "education must be revolutionized," trample underfoot the new things of the revolution in education, and dream of restoring the domination of schools by the revisionist educational line in the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution.

The root cause of the ability of the bourgeois intellectuals to dominate our schools for a long time before the great cultural revolution was Liu Shao-ch'i with Teng Hsiao-p'ing also involved. Last year, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up in educational circles which vainly attempted to tamper with the orientation of the revolution in education was also mainly caused by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. These iron-clad facts tell us that the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road, and that they are still pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. So long as the bourgeoisie is still in the Party, there will be the possibility and danger of our schools becoming instruments of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, we must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and maintaining the orientation of the revolution. Only in this way could Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" be truly implemented.

In the "May 7 Directive," Chairman Mao pointed out: The students "while their main task is to study, should in addition to their studies learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie." This instruction has clearly pointed out to us the orientation and road for carrying out the revolution in education and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

For thousands of years, from the education of the slave owners to the education of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, the students were always required to study behind closed doors. They were separated from the realities of social struggle and trained to become spiritual aristocrats in the service

of the exploiting classes. In order to bring up the younger generation as "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture," the proletariat must make a clean break with old education. This means properly studying this main course of class struggle under the guidance of the correct political orientation, so that the students will not only study cultural knowledge, but also study industrial work, farming and military affairs and criticize the bourgeoisie, and upon stepping out of the school, they will throw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements, integrate themselves with the masses of workers and peasants and temper themselves in the storm of revolutionary struggle into Red-and-expert successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In the face of the revolutionary torrents of open-door schooling, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles were like a few sparrows in the bush scared stiff. They on the one hand advocated "studying behind closed doors" and on the other hand maliciously attacked open-door schooling as "practice--practice--practice" and uttered such nonsense as "beware of falling into the trap of Dewy's pragmatism." The moment the proletarian reovlution in education took the first step to smash the bourgeois aspect of old education, it encountered such frenzied opposition from the bourgeoisie. This shows how acute and violent is the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie on the educational front. Therefore, we must unswervingly work against the bourgeoisie and revisionism and build a proletarian new world in the domain of education.

Throughout the process of "learning other things while taking study as the main task," the students must always persist in placing proletarian politics in command and bringing the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the criticism of the bourgeoisie and the transformation of their world outlook to the fore. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles said nothing about the relationship of the instruction that "while the main task is to study, they should, in addition to studies, learn other things" with bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. With an ulterior object in view, they set "while the main task is to study" against "they should, in addition to studies, learn other things" and used the former to oppose the latter. They vainly attempted to incorporate the former into the track of "intellectual culture first" and "studying in order to become an official" for serving their bringing up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats.

In the article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" Chairman Mao points out: "Both students and intellectuals should study hard. In addition to the study of their specialized subjects, they must make progress both ideologically and politically, which means that they should study Marxism, current events and politics. Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul." This means that "study as the main task" covers two aspects: One is the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the study of current events and politics, and the other is the study of culture and science and specialized knowledge. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, however, made no mention of the study of the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. He merely emphasized "the proper study of mathematics, physics and chemistry," and publicized the "White-and-expert road." What difference is there from the claim that "schools should be

centers purely for the teaching of knowledge" all along publicized by the bourgeoisie in the past!

More than 50 years ago, when criticizing the tactics employed by the bourgeoisie to reverse Marxism, Lenin incisively pointed out, "They omit, obliterate and distort the revolutionary side of this teaching, its revolutionary soul. They push to the foreground and extol what is or seems acceptable to the bourgeoisie." ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 174) Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and opposed the revolution in education precisely with the hackneyed tricks of such old opportunists. They made no mention of the instruction that "the period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue" in Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," removed this fundamental issue that education must be revolutionized, and abolished this key link of class struggle. They were also opposed to the instruction that "they should, in addition to studies, learn other things," that is, "they should learn industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie." They tried to "reverse" the road of giving all-round training to successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as indicated by the "May 7 Directive" back to the old road of "studying behind closed doors" and bringing up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats. This was not all, for when they cried that "while their main task is to study," they also stealthily cut away the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the study of current events and politics and kept only the learning of vocational work, and they also wanted to carry out study according to the old schools. This fully shows that "the main task is to study" publicized by them is basically not the same as that indicated by Chairman Mao but is a refurbished version of what the bourgeoisie calls "intellectual culture first" and "culture above everything else."

At present, in the new surging tide to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and track down counter-revolutionaries whipped up by the people throughout the country, we must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, advance in the flush of victory, deeply criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the revisionist educational line, adhere to the correct orientation of the revolution in education and advance courageously along the road of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

* * *

Persist in Criticizing the Bourgeoisie

- Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" encourages us to carry the revolution in education through to the end

by

the mass criticism group of the Peking Iron and Steel College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 6, 1976)

Ten years ago, in the brilliant "May 7 Directive" issued to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, Chairman Mao pointed out that all walks of life throughout the country "should be a big school." They should learn politics, military affairs and culture and criticize the bourgeoisie, and while their main task is to learn their own trades, they should in addition learn other things. This is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. In light of the situation that Liu Shao-ch'i ganged up with Teng Hsiao-p'ing to push the revisionist educational line and that the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational battlefront in the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao also specially pointed out in this brilliant directive: "This holds good for the students too. While their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie. The school term should be shortened, education should be revolutionized, and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should not be allowed to continue."

This clearly tells us that in order to revolutionize education, the most important thing is to criticize the bourgeoisie. Today, in the new surging tide to penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and track down counter-revolutionaries, the conscientious study of this important directive of Chairman Mao's to clarify the content, essence and meaning of criticizing the bourgeoisie on the basis of integrating theory with practice, is most essential for scoring still greater victories in striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and carrying the struggle for criticizing the bourgeoisie in the sphere of education through to the end.

In order to criticize the bourgeoisie, it is first necessary to know where the bourgeoisie is. This is a question of prime importance to the socialist revolution as well as a question of prime importance to the proletarian revolution in education. Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This clearly tells us that in carrying out the socialist revolution, including the proletarian revolution in education, the brunt of criticizing the bourgeoisie must be aimed at the bourgeoisie inside the Party as well as those in power taking the capitalist

road within the Party. This is our fundamental point of departure in observing and handling problems on the educational battlefront.

After liberation, the old schools we took over from the Kuomintang reactionaries were replete with imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture. The task placed before us called for their complete reconstruction. Chairman Mao's line of revolution in education was the only correct Marxist-Leninist line for completely destroying old education and building a proletarian new education. In the early days of liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out: We must take the experience of education in the old liberated areas as the foundation and "systematically and carefully carry out the work of reforming old school education and the old cultural undertakings in society." ("Struggle for a Fundamental Improvement in the Condition of Finance and Economy in the Country") This was why after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, Chairman Mao laid down the educational policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" for training "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture."

However, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a gang of the bourgeoisie inside the Party stubbornly resisted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and they put forward a revisionist educational line for keeping education "basically as before" and "for copying from the Soviet Union." This turned school education in China into a hotchpotch of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. Although the old schools before the great cultural revolution displayed a socialist signboard, they actually still exercised bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat. In the final analysis, this state of affairs in the sphere of education was brought about because capitalist-roaders within the Party such as Liu Shao-ch'i usurped leadership and pushed a revisionist educational line in the department of education.

Chairman Mao sharply pointed out ten years ago: "Education must be revolutionized." He called upon the people of the whole country to hold aloft the big banner of the great proletarian cultural revolution, thoroughly expose the bourgeois reactionary stand of those anti-Party and anti-socialist "academic authorities," thoroughly criticize the bourgeois reactionary ideas in cultural and educational circles--in particular criticize those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party who supported and protected the bourgeois "school lords," and seize leadership in these spheres of culture. Consequently, the great proletarian cultural revolution first carried out an operation on the educational battlefront, and the focus of the movement was to purge those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party. This mass movement to criticize the bourgeoisie destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and smashed their sinister plots to restore capitalism. The criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism started a new chapter for the proletarian revolution in education.

A great victory has been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution. However, the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie is not over and our struggle with the capitalist-roaders within the Party is still continuing. "The capitalst-roaders are still on the capitalist road" and this social phenomenon will exist for a long time in the historical period of socialism. If the appearance of the revisionist backlash in educational circles in 1972

could be called a contest of strength between the capitalist-roaders and the proletariat, then the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which was whipped up around last summer under Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is an even more rabid attack against the proletariat. Teng Hsiao-p'ing flagrantly declared that "we cannot remind ourselves of class struggle every day" to oppose criticism of the bourgeoisie. He yelled that "reliance on the workers, peasants and soldiers is relative," opposed the exercise of leadership by the working class and vainly attempted to strangle the revolution in education and "reverse" the schools back to the old road of domination by bourgeois intellectuals. This fully reveals that he is a capitalist-roader who will still take the capitalist road even if it means risking his "old life."

In criticizing the bourgeoisie in the sphere of education, we must be able to see not only the bourgeois "school lords," but also those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party who are most dangerous. They always make use of the power in their hands to direct the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party to use the school to make a breach and establish a bridgehead for restoring capitalism. Therefore, we must always place the point of emphasis on the criticism of capitalist-roaders. Criticism of the bourgeoisie and especially of the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the revisionist line they push will be a long term combat task of the proletarian revolution in education.

To criticize the bourgeoisie, it is imperative to persistently restrict bourgeois rights and criticize the idea of bourgeois rights. Marxism holds that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat and the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, the existence of bourgeois rights is the important economic base for the existence and emergence of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party as well as an important condition for the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals and the capitalist-roaders to turn the school into an instrument for capitalist restoration. The restriction of bourgeois rights is aimed at gradually digging up their old roots for capitalist restoration. This is a socialist revolution and is also an extremely important strategic task of the proletarian revolution in education.

The old schools had always been instruments of the exploiting classes for exercising class dictatorship and training loyal and docile vassals and lackeys for their own classes and "officials" needed for upholding their class rule. Studying could bring in return official posts and fame and fortune, and the old schools thereupon made use of bourgeois rights and propagated the idea of bourgeois rights to corrupt the minds of people. Those in power taking the capitalist road within the Party, ranging from Liu Shao-ch'i through Lin Piao to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, all used the concept of bourgeois rights--"studying in order to become an official"--to poison the young students and bring up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats. They vainly attempted to protect and expand the bourgeois ranks inside and outside the Party by means of this so as to cultivate a social base for capitalist restoration and realize their sinister goal of restoring capitalism.

In the "May 7 Directive," Chairman Mao has set forth for us not only the militant task of criticizing the bourgeoisie, but also the correct way to

criticize and restrict bourgeois rights. Chairman Mao points out that all walks of life should be able to take up industrial work and farming, be efficient in both brainy and brawny activities, and that those in schools, "while their main task is to study, should also learn other things." With things done according to Chairman Mao's instruction, it is possible to gradually change the irrational phenomenon of the monopoly of cultural knowledge by a handful of intellectuals over the past several thousand years, make intellectuals of laboring people and manual workers of intellectuals, and create conditions for gradually narrowing and abolishing the differences between town and country, workers and peasants, mental labor and physical labor, and for transition to communism.

Guided by the brilliant "May 7 Directive," on the educational battlefront, graduates of the Shanghai July 21 Workers' University return to workshops as workers and graduates of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College practice "from the commune and back to the commune." The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students want to become common laborers equal to the workers and peasants. They ask to be sent to the countryside and frontierland and to places where they are most needed by the motherland upon graduation, so that they can forever lead the life of a common laborer. They take practical action to tear down the staircase of "studying in order to become an official" and courageously challenge bourgeois rights. This is a complete break with the old educational tradition of the exploiting classes of the past several thousand years, a profound criticism of the revisionist educational line, and a socialist new thing bearing communist factors. All those who want to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat have without exception loudly praised this as "very good."

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and those fanning up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles are resentful of the criticism of bourgeois rights and look upon it as a thorn in the side. They vigorously oppose placing university students on an equal footing with the workers and peasants and nonsensically say, "If university graduates have to lead the life of workers and peasants, what is the purpose of their going to university?" "To restrict bourgeois rights, there must also be a material base. How are they to be restricted when there is none?" In their eyes, universities can only bring up spiritual aristocrats rising above the workers and peasants. Bourgeois rights may not be restricted, and could only be strengthened and extended. These have fully exposed the sinister intention of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in opposing the restriction of bourgeois rights, in widening the three major differences and in vainly attempting to transform the schools into instruments of capitalist restoration.

We must follow the orientation indicated by the "May 7 Directive" of our great leader Chairman Mao, persistently criticize bourgeois rights, realize the principle of "actually and not verbally waging struggle against the idea of success in both politics and business" ("Present Tasks of the Soviet Government," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 502) of the Paris Commune, bring up common laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture who will stand on an equal footing with the workers and peasants, and use this practical measure to sweep away the "traces" of the old society, promote the growth of communism and hasten the fall of capitalism.

To criticize the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to keep on deeply criticizing the educational system and educational thinking of the bourgeoisie. The old educational system is the reflection of the bourgeois relations of production in the school and the embodiment of the whole structure, grades and prejudices of old bourgeois education. "Bourgeois prejudices are especially obstinate in educational circles." ("Speech at the Conference of Political Education Committees of National Educational Departments of All-Russian Provinces and Counties," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 367) In the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, the gang of capitalist-roaders within the Party including Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing looked upon the old educational system of the bourgeoisie as a golden rule, and transplanted it in toto. They slightly whitewashed the bourgeois educational thinking, gave it a socialist label, and spread its pernicious influence far and wide throughout the country. In view of this, Chairman Mao sharply pointed out that the old teaching system trampled people of ability and young people underfoot. Reforming the old educational system and the old teaching policies and methods is a most important task of the proletarian revolution in education.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up an infinitely broad vista for the reform of the old educational system and the establishment of the new educational system of the proletariat. In the proletarian revolution in education, the working class has assumed leadership over the schools, made education serve proletarian politics, and combined education with productive labor. Students enrolled from among the workers, peasants and soldiers return to productive practice again after a few years of schooling. Diverse forms of open-door education signalize the gradual establishment and consolidation of the proletarian new educational system.

Stubbornly adhering to the bourgeois reactionary stand, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the unrepentant capitalist-roaders in educational circles view the great reform in the educational system and the criticism of bourgeois educational thinking as an eyesore, and wantonly attack it as "destruction without construction." Actually, they forbid the destruction of the old educational system of the bourgeoisie and establishment of the new educational system of the proletariat and they are opposed to Chairman Mao's idea that education must be revolutionized. Chairman Mao teaches us: "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction." Only on the basis of criticizing the old educational system of the bourgeoisie could we establish the brand-new educational system of the proletariat.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing vainly attempts to restore the bourgeois educational system and maliciously distorts Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" saying that "many people have a one-sided understanding," taking study as the main task. He yells, "If the main task of the school is not to study, what is it for?" Let them distort things and yell. After the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao' s idea that education must be revolutionized has been deeply implanted in hte hearts of the people and the signboard of "taking study as the main task" displayed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing will not deceive any one. A large number of facts recently uncovered have proved that his so-called "taking study

as the main task" is for no other purpose than to abolish taking class struggle as the key link, restore the old educational system of studying behind closed doors based on "three separation," and oppose the close integration of education with the three great revolutionary movements.

From this it can be seen that our task of struggle against the bourgeoisie in this field is very formidable. Only by deeply criticizing and resolutely smashing the bourgeois educational system and fighting a long battle with consistent and untiring efforts can the proletarian educational system be established and made more perfect. "The more deeply the old soil is plowed up by revolution, the more difficult it will be to restore the old order." ("The Agrarian Program of the Social-Democratic Party in the First Russian Revolution," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 304) We must dig up "three trenches" to guard against the restoration of the old educational system by the capitalist-roaders within the Party and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

For the past ten years, the experience of the proletarian revolution in education has proved that only by criticizing the bourgeoisie could the revolution in education advance with big strides. Once the criticism of the bourgeoisie is slackened or abandoned, the revolution in education will go backward. In the course of commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," we must further implement this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's, turn the schools into instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisonism, and fight with unflagging efforts for the building of a new world.

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REVERSAL OF VERDICTS

It Is Absolutely Impermissible To Reverse the Verdicts of the Great Cultural Revolution

by

the Party branch of the Tachai Brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1976)

"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The great leader Chairman Mao has spelled out what is in the minds of us poor and lower-middle peasants and has said it well.

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party formerly worked hand in glove with Liu Shao-ch'i and followed him in practicing revisionism and opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and opposing the successive socialist revolutionary movements. When subjected to stern criticism by the broad revolutionary masses in the great cultural revolution, he expressed deep repentance for his past mistakes and said he would "never reverse the verdicts." But after he resumed work, he suffered a relapse of the old ailment, continuously followed the capitalist road and carried out activities to reverse verdicts. He simply cannot change his bourgeois nature!

What are those verdicts that this unrepentant capitalist-roader wants to reverse after all? It is very clear that he wants to reverse verdicts for the landlord and bourgeois classes, reverse verdicts for Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line and reverse verdicts for all the old things that are decadent and on the decline. In a word, the verdicts he wants to reverse are those of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes under the conditions of socialism. This revolution is against the old culture, against the old education system and against all old ideologies. It is revolution against the bourgeoisie, against those capitalist-roaders within the Party, against revisionism and against capitalism. This revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. It has brought about popularization of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, growth of socialist new things everywhere and an excellent situation with socialism triumphantly advancing everywhere. This great proletarian cultural revolution is very good indeed! Nobody is allowed to reverse this verdict.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our Tachai has grown to maturity in the struggle against revisionism and capitalism. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk tried by every means to crush Tachai and cut Tachai down. We will never forget that they forbade us to follow the socialist road and forced us to operate secretly only agricultural producers' cooperatives. We will never forget that in the three years of temporary difficulties, they whipped up the evil wind of "san-tzu i-pao," which encroached upon our collective economy and forced us to advance against tha adverse current. We will never forget the miasmal mist whipped up by Liu

Shao-ch'i's "T'ao Yüan experience" at the foot of the Hut'ou Mountain which forced us to wage a life-and-death struggle against them. Not will we ever forget that Liu Shao-ch'i, chieftain of the revisionist line, opposed our restricting bourgeois rights and we were compelled to restrict bourgeois rights only behind closed doors. Still less will we forget that the revisionist line maliciously attacked and distorted our Tachai and forbade the Tachai experience to get out of the village. It was not until the great cultural revolution that we clearly learned that all these struggles which occurred in Tachai were struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism and between Marxism and revisionism.

Since then we have more consciously, firmly, doggedly and bravely advanced along the brilliant road charted by Chairman Mao. This has brought about today's excellent situation with "orioles singing and swallows swirling." The poor and lower-middle peasants of our Tachai have the deepest understanding of the great cultural revolution and show the greatest support and the warmest love for it. Whoever wants to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and wants to restore Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is our sworn enemy, and we will fight him to the last!

We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai have personally witnessed and experienced the harm the revisionist line has brought to the 200,000 people of Hsiyang. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company resisted Chairman Mao's great call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," and forbade us to follow the socialist road of common prosperity. Instead they forced us to promote "san-tzu i-pao" with the result that capitalism ran wild and land lacked manure, man lacked grain and livestock lacked fodder. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao smashed that revisionist line and guided Hsiyang to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to the road of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Thereafter, the people of Hsiyang took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, and rose bravely to learn from Tachai. In a short period of nine years, a backward county was turned into an advanced learn-from-Tachai county, an advanced county marked by the constant consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the triumphant advance of socialism everywhere.

Speaking of the great cultural revolution its advantages are endless and innumerable. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party wants to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai will never consent to this and the 200,000 people of Hsiyang will never allow it!

History is advancing, and the people want revolution. The verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution are irreversible. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party who whips up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts can never hold back the historical tide of revolution! Now, Chairman Mao has again provided us with a powerful ideological weapon. He clearly points out: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture, there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing

bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party -- those in power taking the capitalist road." This makes us see more clearly the nature, target, tasks and future prospects of the socialist revolution and inspires our fighting spirits to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. This great struggle also gives impetus to the vigorous development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to popularize Tachai-type counties. We poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, study seriously, persist in revolution and in struggle, carry this great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end and do a still better job in revolution and production.

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Leading Cadres Must Take the Lead in Beating Back the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts

by

the CCP Committee of Shanghai Watch Parts Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1976)

"Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people."

At a time the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was triumphantly developing in the whole country, the Jen-min Jih-pao editorial relayed the great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction. We workers of the factory studied it again and again and the more we studied the more inspired we were. Everyone said with excitement: With the great leader Chairman Mao personally leading and guiding us in battle, we are provided with the greatest happiness and the fundamental guarantee for victory. The Party committee of our factory will surely live up to the fervent expectations of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. We must stand in the van of the movement, take the lead in studying, in exposing problems, in conducting criticism and in beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and lead the masses in bravely forging ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In order to stand in the van of the movement, the Party committee must take the lead in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, studying a series of expositions by Chairman Mao on classes, class contradictions and class struggle and studying a series of Chairman Mao's important directives on the great cultural revolution and on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and continuously deepen its understanding of the major significance of this struggle.

Toward the end of last year, as soon as the great debate on educational revolution started we Party committee members came to realize through study that this was a serious struggle over the question of whether to continue the revolution or go in for restoration and regression. We launched in time a study class with the participation of over 100 cadres. We sang the praises of the victory of the great cultural revolution, freely discussed how we were educated by the great cultural revolution, and cited facts to hit back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

After the New Year, we also seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle. Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." We re-studied Chairman Mao's series of directives on classes and class struggle. We came to realize that the source of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts was that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. His activities to reverse verdicts were backed by theory and a program and were organized. His revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" was for negating class struggle as the key link, altering the Party's basic line and restoring capitalism. The members of our Party committee took the lead in

criticizing the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and its theoretical basis. This brought about the practice of revolutionary mass criticism by the workers of the whole factory.

The great leader Chairman Mao understands best the desire of our wokring class for continuing the revolution. As we led the cadres and the masses of the whole factory in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the revisionist line of that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and gaining a clearer understanding of the nature, target, tasks and future prospects of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao again clearly and correctly pointed out in good time: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture, there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

This extremely profound Marxist-Leninist analysis made by Chairman Mao has summed up the historical experience gained by our country in socialist revolution over the past 20 years and safeguarded and developed Marxism-Leninism. It is a powerful ideological weapon for combating and preventing revisionism, a powerful ideological weapon for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as a powerful ideological weapon for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. A profound understanding of this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao's is of momentous significance to our understanding why the capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the period of socialist revolution, why in the historical period of socialism our struggle against the capitalist-roaders is protracted, why this struggle bears on the destiny and future of our Party and state, and other questions. It is also of momentous significance in making us stand at the head of this movement from beginning to end and lead this struggle well.

The struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must have full faith in the masses, rely on the masses, boldly arouse the masses, firmly grasp the general orientation of struggle, and focally criticize the revisionist line of that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party.

Some time ago, under the leadership of the factory Party committee, the broad masses of workers in our factory actively plunged into struggle. Over 1,000 workers wrote more than 3,000 big-character posters, and called over 200 exposure and criticism meetings, thus giving full expression to the burning wish of the broad masses of workers to oppose restoration and regression and persistently continue the revolution. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must further arouse the masses, rally over 95 percent of the cadres and people that can be rallied, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, promote industrial production, do various tasks well and take practical action to consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

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Oppose Reversal of Verdicts, Oppose Restoration and Regression

by

the Garrison Company in Front of T'ienanmen

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1976)

At a time when millions of armymen and civilians in the whole country were taking class struggle as the key link to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the Jen-min Jih-pao of March 10 in an editorial relayed the great leader Chairman Mao's important directive. Chairman Mao's directive gives full expression to the burning wish of our revolutionary fighters to oppose restoration and regression and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and spells out what we have in mind. It provides us with a sharp ideological weapon for beating back more actively the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party represents the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie within the Party and adheres to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism in our country. This runs counter to the fundamental interests of the broad masses of revolutionary people, and hence it is against the will of people.

Chairman Mao points out, "The current proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletiarat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." It is precisely this great proletarian cultural revolution that has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and brought about a series of profound changes in various spheres of the superstructure. Socialist new things spring up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. A mass movement to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been universally launched in the whole country, thus considerably heightening the mass awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The radiant sky-rocketing zeal of the broad masses of revolutionary people derived in the great cultural revolution has brought about an excellent situation in socialist industrial and agricultural production. Shutting his eyes to these facts, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party desperately opposed the great cultural revolution and vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. This has fully exposed him as one who has never been a Marxist but is a bourgeois democrat.

As garrison fighters in front of T'ienanmen, we have witnessed the vivid scene of how Chairman Mao reviewed the Red Guards on eight occasions and seen with our own eyes how the masses of the people showed their infinite love for the great leader Chairman Mao. We have seen how with infinitely deep feelings the worker-peasant-soldier masses of various nationalities from all parts of the motherland sang the praises of the great victory of the great cultural revolution in front of T'ienanmen. The great proletarian cultural revolution has left a deep imprint on the hearts of the broad masses of

revolutionary people That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party seeks to reverse the verdict and settle accounts with the great cultural revolution. This can never be approved by us!

As garrison fighters at the side of Chairman Mao, we are determined to respond to the great call of the Party Central Committee, conscientiously study, and deeply understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a series of important directives from Chairman Mao, fully understand the nature, target, tasks and future prospects of the socialist revolution, take class struggle as the key link, penetratingly and thoroughly criticize the revisionist line of that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and safeguard and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution.

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The Red Guard Will Never Permit Capitalist-Roaders To Reverse Verdicts

by

Huang Shuai (黄帅)
Red Guard of the Middle School Attached to Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." Chairman Mao has thus spelled out what we Red Guards have in mind. We will resolutely respond to the combat call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and wage struggle against that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party to the end!

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that education must be revolutionized," and his brilliant "May 7 Directive," I went to the countryside during winter and summer vacations to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the struggle to criticize those absurd arguments in educational circles, we, availing ourselves of the winter vacation, headed for the Haoyenliang production team of the Huap'en brigade under the Huap'en commune, Yench'ing county, Peking to make social investigations and temper ourselves in labor. There I saw for myself the excellent situation of "past scenes transformed" in the countryside and witnessed the scene of how fellow student Pai Chien-chün, a graduate of our school and now secretary of the Party branch of the Huap'en brigade, fought heaven and earth. This made me deeply realize that it is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside. There we also invited old Party members and old poor peasants to give us lessons in class education. After recalling the miserable past in light of the sweet present, an old poor peasant, pointing to the den erected with crushed rocks in which he lived before liberation, said to us, "If capitalism should be restored, then we would go through the same hell and suffer all over again!"

Educated from the poor and lower-middle peasants further strengthened my determination to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Back in the school, I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and, together with my fellow students, plunged into the mass debate on the educational revolution. It was at this time that the great leader Chairman Mao provided us with a powerful ideological weapon: "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture, there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

Now I understand why the capitalist-roaders are always ill-accustomed to the fruits of the educational revolution. Actually, they represent the interests of the new and old bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. Capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the period of socialist revolution. As they represent the bourgeoisie, they will naturally oppose

restricting bourgeois rights and oppose socialist new things. Our struggle with the capitalist-roaders is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. I am determined to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, strive to grasp the Marxist weapon, brave the storms and face the world in this great class struggle and train myself into a reliable successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 16, 1966 CIRCULAR

Great Cultural Revolution Will Shine Forever -- In Commemoration Of 10th Anniversary Of May 16, 1966 Circular Of Central Committee Of Communist Party Of China

by

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following is the full text of the may 16 article by the editorial departments of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "the great cultural revolution will shine forever -- in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the may 16, 1966 circular of the central committee of the communist party of china":

ten years ago, the may 16 circular of the central committee of the communist party of china was drawn up under the personal guidance of our great leader chairman mao. this brilliant marxist document sounded the clarion call for the great proletarian cultural revolution and illuminated the course of its triumphant advance. today, having won great victories in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts, we warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the great cultural revolution and re-study the circular, which gives us a deeper understanding of the necessity and far-reaching significance of the revolution and greater confidence to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the circular was formulated in the fierce struggle between the proletarian headquarters headed by chairman mao and the bourgeois headquarters with liu shao-chi as its chieftain. it made an incisive criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, exposed the reactionary essence of the "february outline report" (see note), refuted the fallacies against the great cultural revolution spread by the party persons in power taking the capitalist road, armed the whole party with the marxist-leninist theory of class struggle and proletarian dictatorship, and called on us to expose and criticize the bourgeois representatives in the party and seize that portion of the leadership they had usurped. the formulation of the circular proclaimed the bankruptcy of the "february outline report". since then the great proletarian cultural revolution has been forging ahead vigorously.

chairman mao points out: "we couldn't do without the great proletarian cultural revolution." this great revolution, which had been brewing for a long time, was the inevitable outcome of the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. for years the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company had made frenzied efforts to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and stubbornly stuck to the capitalist road. they did their utmost to oppose chairman mao's revolutionary line on all fronts: clamouring about capitalist "exploitation having its merits" and "consolidating the new democratic order"; drastically cutting down the number of co-operatives and practising "san tzu yi pao" (more private plots, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and fixing output quotas on a household basis -- translator); lauding to the skies the reactionary films "inside story of the ching court" and "the life of wu hsun"; and resisting the criticism of the play "hai jui dismissed from office". for a time liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters was in control of party power and the power in the cultural and propaganda fields and in many localities. capitalism and revisionism were rampant in the ideological and cultural departments under its control. hordes of ghosts and monsters came out into the open and filled the press, radio, books and works of literature and art. a grave situation in which the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat developed in certain spheres in the superstructure. material incentives and "bonuses in command" were widely practised to lure people to the capitalist road. in a fairly large majority of factories and enterprises, leadership was not in the hands of real marxists and the masses of workers. our socialist economic base was not solid. if the great cultural revolution had not taken place, it would not have taken long before a counter-revolutionary restoration on a national scale would inevitably occur, our party would turn into a revisionist party, and the whole of china would change colour.

with great marxist-leninist insight, chairman mao perceived in good time the grave danger that the party capitalist-roaders were subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao points out in the circular: "those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the party, the government, the army and various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." in the course

of the current anti-right deviationist struggle, chairman mao has again pointed out: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." in these important instructions, chairman mao profoundly analyzes the changes in the class relations and the characteristics of class struggle during the period of socialism, advances the scientific thesis that the bourgeoisie is in the communist party, develops marxism-leninism and further clarifies for us the orientation for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in the past decade we have waged struggles against liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. all these struggles have proved that the bourgeoisie is indeed inside the communist party. the party capitalist-roaders are the bourgeoisie's main force in its trial of strength with the proletariat and in its efforts to restore capitalism. the crux of the matter here lies in the fact that these capitalist-roaders are persons in power who have sneaked into the very structure of the dictatorship of the proletariat. chieftains of the revisionist line, like liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, hold a very large proportion of the party and state power. they are thus in a position to turn instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat into instruments for exercising dictatorship over the proletariat, and they are therefore even more ruthless in their efforts to restore capitalism than the bourgeoisie outside the party. the power they hold could be used to recruit deserters and renegades, form cliques to serve their own selfish interests, rig up a bourgeois headquarters, formulate a revisionist line and push it from top to bottom. they could consolidate and extend bourgeois right, protect their own interests, namely, the interests of the "high officials" who practise revisionism, embezzle and squander huge amounts of social wealth, energetically engage in capitalist activities, undermine and disrupt the socialist relations of production. hiding under the cloak of marxism-leninism and waving all sorts of ensigns, they are able to mislead for a time a number of people who lack an understanding of the real situation and a high level of consciousness, deceiving them into following their revisionist line. in short, they are political representatives of the bourgeoisie and, in the struggle against the proletariat, they are commanders of all social forces and cliques that resist the socialist revolution and oppose and work to undermine socialist construction.

teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, played the commander's role in vehemently stirring up the right deviationist wind which culminated in the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square. before the great cultural revolution he was the no.2 chieftain of liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao were smashed during the great cultural revolution and, when teng hsiao-ping was criticized by the masses, his words flowed in a spate of vows, such as "i'll mend my ways" and "i'll never reverse the verdict". but, once he resumed work and was in power, he threw off his disguise and, with hatred grown tenfold and frenzy grown a hundredfold, brought all his experience in counter-revolutionary political struggle into play to formulate a program and prepare public opinion for an organized and planned attack on the party, with the spearhead directed at our great leader chairman mao.

"take the three directives as the key link" -- this was teng hsiao-ping's political program for reversing correct verdicts and restoring capitalism. advertising the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces, this revisionist program opposes taking class struggle as the key link and denies the party's basic line and the necessity for the great cultural revolution. teng hsiao-ping attempted to make it the "general program for all work" for a long time to come and to impose it on the whole party and the people throughout the country in order to pave the way for an all-round restoration of capitalism.

"seize ideological positions" -- this was a move teng hsiao-ping took to prepare public opinion for his scheme to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism. after he came to power, especially during last july, august and september and afterwards, political rumours were afloat and strange tales passed around here, there and everywhere in the society. all these rumours and strange tales originated with teng hsiao-ping and were fabricated by teng's rumour-mongering company. teng and company feverishly forged counter-revolutionary opinions by various base means to mislead the people and create splits. they directed the spearhead of their attack at the party central committee headed by chairman mao and raised a hue and cry to clear the way for teng hsiao-ping to usurp the party leadership and seize state power.

"the first and foremost thing is to grasp leading bodies" -- this was the organizational measure teng hsiao-ping adopted in his attempt to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism. he opposed the setting up

of revolutionary leading bodies of three-in-one combination. he attacked and pushed aside the old, middle-aged and young cadres who upheld chairman mao's revolutionary line, mustered unrepentant capitalist-roaders and put them in important positions, and assembled "restorationist legions" in his attempt to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism. he did his utmost to keep in the party renegades and special agents, who had been identified as such during the great cultural revolution, so that they could stage a comeback sometime in the future.

"carry out all-round rectification" -- this was the plan of action teng hsiao-ping mapped out for his scheme to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism. the moment he issued the order for rectification, the sinister wind to reverse correct verdicts sprang up. through rectification he aimed to cancel with one stroke chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, the achievements of the great cultural revolution and the superiority of the socialist system. the so-called rectification was in essence an attack on the proletariat by the bourgeoisie and an attempt at capitalist restoration.

these actions by teng hsiao-ping were a continuation and development of the reactionary "february outline report" which chairman mao had already criticized in the circular. teng hsiao-ping's "taking the three directives as the key link" is a carbon copy of the revisionist line which the circular describes as "completely denying that the several thousand years of human history are a history of class struggle", "completely denying the class struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the proletarian revolution against the bourgeoisie and the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie." the circular shows that peng chen deliberately spread rumours to divert people from the target of the struggle. it bitterly condemns the "rectification campaign" designed by peng chen, whose aim was to attack the proletarian left and shield the bourgeois rightists. teng hsiao-ping went still further. his line is a continuation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. if this line were followed, not only would the achievements of the great cultural revolution be nullified but also those of the entire chinese revolution. the capitalist road taken by teng hsiao-ping would lead back to the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old china and reduce china to an appendage of imperialism and social-imperialism. as chairman mao points out in criticizing the

representatives of the bourgeoisie in the circular, "they are faithful lackeys of the bourgeoisie and the imperialists. together with the bourgeoisie and the imperialists, they cling to the bourgeois ideology of oppression and exploitation of the proletariat and to the capitalist system, and they oppose marxist-leninist ideology and the socialist system"; "their struggle against us is one of life and death, and there is no question of equality. therefore, our struggle against them, too, can be nothing but a life-and-death struggle".

the historic merits of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao lie in the fact that the scheme of the bourgeoisie inside the party to restore capitalism was smashed firmly and in good time, its counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized and that portion of the party and state leadership it had usurped was seized back to ensure the country's continuous advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line. the great cultural revolution's merits also lie in solving in theory and practice the cardinal question in the contemporary international communist movement, namely, how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism. hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have deepened their understanding of the fact that the great cultural revolution "is absolutely necessary and most timely". they hail it and say: "the great cultural revolution is excellent excl." only unrepentant capitalist-roaders like teng hsiao-ping harbour bitter hatred for it. bent on settling scores and reversing the correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution, he has offended the great majority of people. they do not agree with him nor will they allow him to carry on. "reversing correct verdicts goes against the will of the people." the will of the people, the party and the party members is for continuing the revolution and against restoration and retrogression. it is precisely for this reason that the great struggle initiated and led by chairman mao to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts has earned the wholehearted support of the entire party, the entire army and the people throughout the country. the struggle has won the full approval of the people and is much to their satisfaction. those who attempted to reverse correct verdicts and settle scores were extremely isolated and were soon brought to defeat.

we have won great victories, but the struggle has not come to an end. the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line must be carried on in depth. we must never slacken

our fighting will. the handful of class enemies will not be reconciled to their defeat. drawing lessons from their failure, they are studying tactics and methods of how to deal with us. the revolutionary people must be soberly aware of this.

chairman mao has pointed out: "lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois right. we ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: there are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work, and exchange of equal values." as long as these conditions exist, as long as classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist and as long as the influences of the bourgeoisie and international imperialism and revisionism exist, the historical phenomenon that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" will remain for a long time to come. on the first anniversary of the circular, chairman mao gave us this admonition: "the present great cultural revolution is only the first; there will inevitably be many more in the future." during the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, chairman mao has again pointed out: "after the democratic revolution the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants did not stand still, they want revolution. on the other hand, a number of party members do not want to go forward; some have moved backward and opposed the revolution. why? because they have become high officials and want to protect the interests of the high officials." "will there be need for revolution a hundred years from now? will there still be need for revolution a thousand years from now? there is always need for revolution. there are always sections of the people who feel themselves oppressed; junior officials, students, workers, peasants and soldiers don't like bigshots oppressing them. that's why they want revolution. will contradictions no longer be seen ten thousand years from now? why not? they will still be seen." therefore, we must prepare ourselves ideologically for a protracted struggle against the capitalist-roaders and for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

chairman mao said at the beginning of this year: "without struggle, there is no progress." "can 800 million people manage without struggle? excl." the ten years of the great proletarian cultural revolution was a decade in which we advanced through struggle and brought tremendous changes to our country. studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the course of

struggle, hundreds of millions of people have become more conscious of the need to combat and prevent revisionism and to continue the revolution. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has found its way even deeper into the hearts of the people. by getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh, our party has gained in strength and vigour. our army has grown stronger, after going through new tests and making fresh contributions to the people in "supporting industry, supporting agriculture, supporting the broad masses of the left, exercising military control, and giving political and military training". the militia has contributed to the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship through participation in the struggle to defend the motherland and in social class struggle. the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young has been adopted in the leading bodies at all levels, and millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are steeling themselves and maturing in the course of struggle in accordance with the five qualifications put forward by chairman mao. the socialist revolution in education, literature and art, medical and health work, science and technology has been advancing in giant strides through the acute struggle between the two lines. vast numbers of educated youth have gone eagerly to settle in the countryside, and cadres at all levels have persevered in taking the may 7 road. the mass movements to learn from tachai in agriculture and taching in industry are surging ahead. agriculture, industry and the entire national economy are thriving. our great motherland is a flourishing scene of prosperity. the great proletarian cultural revolution has further released the energies of the people in their hundreds of millions. the tremendous impact of this revolution, which is just beginning to show itself, will make itself felt with greater force with the deepening of the revolution.

we must continue our triumphant advance and carry forward the excellent situation. the broad masses of party members, cadres and other people must conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions concerning the great cultural revolution and the anti-right deviationist struggle, study the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, get clear on the questions of where the bourgeoisie is to be found and enforcing all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and persist in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution. we must acquire a profound understanding of the brilliant victories and tremendous significance of the great cultural revolution, wholeheartedly support the new socialist things, and consolidate and develop the victories of

the great cultural revolution. we must deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and deal resolute blows at all counter-revolutionary sabotage. we must unite over 95 percent of the cadres and of the masses under the general objective of criticizing teng hsiao-ping, and continue to do a good job in the revolution in the superstructure and the economic base. we must "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and continuously advance socialist construction in all fields.

the proletariat is full of revolutionary optimism. we have faith in dialectics. we firmly believe that "the supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe." ("on contradiction") however many twists and turns there are on the road of revolution and however many ups and downs it encounters, the truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is irresistible and in the final analysis the masses, who account for over 95 percent of the population, want revolution. revolution will inevitably triumph over reaction and the new-born over the decadent -- this is a law of history. it is just over a century since the founding of marxism, and the old world has been shattered to pieces. today, capitalism and revisionism are declining like "a setting sun in the west wind". the clowns who go against the tide of history may have their own way for a time but will eventually be swept onto the garbage heap of history by the people. as marx and engels stated, the bourgeoisie's "fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." ("manifesto of the communist party") while commemorating the 10th anniversary of the circular, we are full of revolutionary pride as we review the course of struggle of the great cultural revolution, survey the excellent situation in which "orioles sing, swallows dart", and look forward to the bright future when "the world is being turned upside down". under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we are determined to persevere in taking class struggle as the key link and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is invincible, and our advance cannot be stopped excl.

the great proletarian cultural revolution will shine forever excl.

(note: the "february outline report" refers to the "outline report on the current academic discussion made by the group of five in charge of the cultural revolution" which was approved on february 12, 1966 for distribution to the whole party by the counter-revolutionary revisionist peng chen who employed the most dishonest methods, acted arbitrarily, abused his powers and usurped the name of the party central committee. this outline report opposed carrying the socialist revolution through to the end, opposed the line on the cultural revolution pursued by the central committee of the party headed by comrade mao tsetung, attacked the proletarian left and shielded the bourgeois rightists, in order to prepare public opinion for the restoration of capitalism. it was a reflection of bourgeois ideology in the party; it was out-and-out revisionism.)

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

More Educated Young Women Settle in Border Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 14, 1976)

well over 60,000 educated young women from the cities of peking, shanghai and kunming have settled in the yunnan border region since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this is in line with chairman mao's teaching: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." through education by local party organizations and poor and lower middle peasants, these young people have made much political progress and are playing an important role in building up the border area.

hsin wen, who came from peking, has succeeded in growing quina trees on the hilly land of yunnan, a feat which negated the conclusion made by bourgeois authorities that these trees could not be grown in china due to unsuitable natural conditions and lack of technical data. through careful study and repeated experiments, hsin wen and other comrades of her experimental group collected data on rational soil cover and adequate sunshine and temperature requirements for raising quina saplings. they achieved a high germination rate, but met other difficulties. during their growth, the quina saplings were attacked by fusarium wilt. green leaves turned black and in two or three days the saplings died as the disease spread rapidly. hsin wen and her comrades patiently continued their scientific experiments. finally they found out effective treatment and prevention methods for this disease and turned out two kinds of bacterial fertilizer which raised the quina tree's survival rate and promoted its growth.

entrusted with the task by the publishing house of the academy of science of china, hsin wen and her co-workers and technicians are writing china's first book on "technology of quina cultivation" based on their practical experience.

hsin wen is now a deputy departmental director of the yunnan land reclamation bureau.

shen chin-chin another young woman, who came from shanghai, started working in the hsishuang panna forest area after graduating from junior middle school in 1968. displaying the spirit of hard struggle, she led more than 100 young people to the dense forest area to establish a new farm. with revolutionary vigour, they have planted rubber trees on 70 hectares of land, built up new brick houses, opened up vegetable gardens and dug fishing ponds. they have turned the former wildness and barren mountain into a prosperous new village.

some 2,500 of these young women have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 20,000 to the communist youth league in yunnan province. more than 100 such young women have been promoted to leading posts in the party and government organizations at provincial, prefectural and county levels. well over 2,000 are working in leading bodies of communes production brigades and production teams, one-third of them having become theoretical instructors, school teachers, barefoot doctors, tractor drivers and agro-technicians. working side by side these educated young men and women have become an important force in building up socialist new villages and new border regions.

RIVER CONTROL

Chinese People Successfully Harness Huai River

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1976)

people in the huai river basin have won great success in taming the age-old capriciousness of this river about which chairman mao issued the call a quarter of a century ago: "the huai river must be harnessed".

the cadres and commune members in the four provinces of honan, anhwei, kiangsu and shantung in the huai basin summed up their experiences on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this great call. they recognized that a new peak was reached in the river harnessing work in the wake of each important political movement.

the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966 gave impetus to the rapid development of the work. today, the entire basin's capability to safeguard against flood and waterlogging as well as drought has been markedly improved. large tracts of alkali land have been turned into fertile farmland. the irrigated area of the whole basin is now 6.6 million hectares, double that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. the total grain yield was 70 per cent up last year compared with 1965.

all this shows how chairman mao's great call has been translated into a tremendous material force. the former low-yield, disaster-ridden huai river basin has been transformed.

the cadres and masses of the river basin look on their great achievements in taming the huai river as a rebuff to the vicious attack against the great cultural revolution by the arch capitalist-roader in the party teng hsiao-ping.

the huai river, which runs through central and eastern china, is one of the country's major rivers. the river basin includes a population of 100 million people and 13.3 million hectares of farmland. prior to the liberation, it was known as a place where heavy rain brought heavy disaster, light rain minor disaster and no rain meant drought.

chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party were deeply concerned about the river control work.

as soon as chairman mao issued his great call on may 15, 1951, local people on the two sides of the huai river, where generations had been the victims of flood and drought, formed a mighty contingent of river tamers. they started to bring this unruly river under control under the unified leadership of the party and in accordance with a unified plan of the state.

in the great cultural revolution, the party has strengthened its leadership in this work from the central down to the local organizations. taking class struggle as the key link, party organizations at all levels have kept to the party's basic line and consistently armed the broad masses with mao tsetung thought. they led the masses and cadres to repudiate revisionist rubbish such as "reliance on the experts to control the river", material incentives and the philosophy of servility to things foreign, thus helping chairman mao's revolutionary line find its way deeper into the hearts of the people.

the masses were clear in the view that control of the huai river would be of great significance in changing the whole picture of socialist construction and the grain situation, which up till then had meant large quantities being transported from south to north. control of the huai river was also of paramount importance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

every winter-spring season, nearly a million civilians took part in building the major key projects covering 260,000 square kilometres in the river basin. in addition, around 10 million commune members were engaged in farmland improvement centred on soil improvement and water control. the work proceeded rapidly.

with the cultural revolution, many peasants and workers have joined leading bodies and taken part in surveying and designing. cadres at various levels and technical personnel made investigations at grassroots units and took part in physical labour. they acquired experience of nature and how to transform it in line with chairman mao's philosophical thinking and they achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in water control according to the local circumstances.

in the past 25 years, more than 30 big reservoirs, several thousand medium and small reservoirs and water detention and flood diversion projects on a dozen lakes and depressions have been built and many waterways repaired. a number of projects of strategic importance have been put up during the cultural revolution, including several man-made rivers, each being 100-kilometre long, and the waterway leading the huai river water into the yangtze river and the nienyushan big reservoir. chiangtu pumping station, the biggest drainage and irrigation station in china, and a series of other stations of similar kind have been built on the lower reaches of the huai river. they are part of the gigantic undertaking to divert the yangtze river water to the north for farmland irrigation.

the cadres and masses along the huai river valley further broke through the fettered thinking of small agricultural production in the cultural revolution to foster the lofty idea of building up big socialist

agriculture and rearranging the mountains and rivers. they vigorously built fields giving high and stable yields despite drought and water-logging in the movement to learn from tachai. on the basis of collective strength and self-reliance, the communes and brigades built canals, sank wells, put up water dams and sluice gates, levelled fields, improved the soil and set up many small farm projects. water conservancy systems have been basically laid down in many places making it possible to increase by big margins production of grain and cotton.

the hsuchou and huaiyin prefectures in the north of kiangsu province on the lower reaches of the huai river have since the start of the cultural revolution conducted large-scale capital farm construction including soil improvement and water control. they have changed production conditions and increased by large tracts the land which gives good crops despite drought and water-logging. total grain output in these two prefectures in 1975 was five million tons, twice that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. these two formerly grain-deficient prefectures have not only achieved self-sufficiency but also were able to deliver several hundred thousand tons of grain to the state in the last few years.

in the rolling hills area of western anhwei along the upper reaches of the huai river, a project to build the pishihhang irrigation area was started in the great leap forward year of 1958. channels were built to lead in water from a number of big reservoirs to this perennially arid area.

the irrigation facilities were completed in the main during the cultural revolution. commune peasants from nine counties and a suburban district in the area dug several thousand ditches, culverts, and put up sluice gates, aqueducts, bridges and tunnels. 533,000 hectares of fields were provided with irrigation.

the area has since reaped good harvests in each successive year. its total grain output last year was 70 per cent more than the annual figure before the cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution, people in honan, anhwei, kiangsu and shantung provinces made concerted efforts to harness the huai river. people from different provinces and areas, from the upper and lower reaches and the right and left banks of the river, all helped one another.

for digging a 135-kilometre-long canal, several hundred thousand people were deployed from honan, anhwei and kiangsu provinces. when people in honan learned that the work was particularly heavy in anhwei province, 100,000 people volunteered to work there. the united people of the two provinces worked in close co-operation and the work made fast progress.

this spirit enabled the people working on the huai river harness project to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in line with the principle of overall planning, unified arrangement and comprehensive harnessing work.

in the summer of 1974, the yishu river flowing from shantung province to kiangsu province was in its highest spate since liberation. the people in kiangsu province opened the water gates wide to alleviate the pressure on shantung on the upper reaches. the people in shantung, on the other hand, shut all the water gates to prevent flood water from flowing to kiangsu on the lower reaches. they diverted flood water to the hsinshu river which emptied it into sea so as to lessen the pressure on the lower reaches of the river. the people of the two provinces worked in coordination, put the huai river harness facilities to good use and successfully held the flood waters in check.

these instances show how chairman mao's principle of making united efforts to harness the river was implemented better than before during the cultural revolution.

the people of the huai river valley are determined to deepen criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line, deepen the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, develop the huai river harness work to a new height and make new contributions to china's socialist construction.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Northeast China Peasants Conduct Scientific Research With Agrotechnicians

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 14, 1976)

one third of the scientists and technicians of the luta agricultural science institute are now working all year round in the countryside, learning from the local poor and lower-middle peasants and carrying out the line of placing scientific research at the service of proletarian politics and agricultural production.

the institute has established seven scientific research bases and 368 centres in seven counties and districts of the city to carry out research in plant protection and improvement of grain crops, vegetables and fruit trees, animal husbandry, soil and fertilizer.

the luta area has an annual frost-free period of only 170 days -- not long enough for growing two crops a year except with crop varieties which ripen within 90 days. chiang lien-cheng, an expert in maize breeding, travelled hundreds of kilometres to interview old experienced peasants in the mountainous area. he finally succeeded in developing three maize varieties which ripen in a minimum of 80 days. sown over large areas in 1975 after the wheat harvest, these strains produced a yield of more than 3 tons per hectare. this ended the history of single cropping in luta area. sun hai-tao, a specialist in cultivating kidney beans went to the tangchia production brigade, shihho commune in 1970 to do scientific research. owing to abnormal weather, the kidney bean shoots grew too high, making transplanting them difficult.

an experienced peasant suggested that this difficulty could be solved by planting the shoots horizontally. sun hai-tao took his advice rather half-heartedly. he adopted the method of horizontal planting in only a small area, and stuck to vertical planting for the rest. the yield of horizontally planted kidney beans was 20 per cent greater than the other. this taught him a profound lesson and he has since then become more than ever eager to seek advice from the local peasants. together with them he has summed up more than 100 items of advanced experience in increasing vegetable output. he has popularized these at on-the-spot meetings, by running short-period training courses and by personal demonstration, village by village.

in the course of doing research work with the peasants, these scientists and technicians have come to understand better the thoughts and feelings of the labouring people and learned to consider things from their point of view. for instance, the institute gave little thought before the great proletarian cultural revolution to the question

of cost in devising measures for pest control. hence the methods they recommended could not be popularized among the peasants. the situation now is quite different. wang feng-shou, a horticulturalist, recently invented an inexpensive and effective method for pest control in fruit orchards. by using this method cost was reduced by 40 per cent while apple output rose by 70 per cent.

two researchers of the institute, one specializing in peanut-growing, the other in plant protection, came to nankuan brigade of tengshaho commune in 1973. they first organized an agro-technical group in the seventh production team. by using a new kind of insecticide, the group succeeded that very year in wiping out peanut nematode, which had plagued the locality for a long time. the next year, they introduced a new hybrid strain of maize and got a per-hectare yield of 6.9 tons. inspired by this, the brigade set up a full-time 18 member scientific experimentation team and a 15-hectare experimental plot. in 1975, grain output of this brigade averaged 7.5 tons per hectare while peanut yield increased 50 per cent over the previous year. experimentation groups have mushroomed in production teams. in the last few year, these groups have carried out over 50 experiments, of which 30 have proved useful in boosting production.

in 1973 this institute was given the task of trial-growing spring rape in luta area. they conducted experiments in more than 20 localities with diverse terrain and weather conditions and working with the local poor and lower-middle peasants that same year solved the problem which would previously have taken several years to work out. the research findings were popularized throughout the area in 1974 with highly successful results, thus blazing a trial for getting a rape crop before the grain harvest in that locality. sun pen-chung, a technician who had been conducting experiments with the peasants in the cultivation of oil-bearing crops, remarked: "the countryside is our largest experimental plot, the peasants are our best teachers and the road to integration with the workers and peasants has become broader and broader."

with the assistance of the institute, 124 communes, 700 production brigades and 6,000 production teams have set up their own agro-technical stations. over 45,000 people regularly participate in scientific research, forming a powerful contingent with the peasants as its main force.

the institute sponsored 30 study courses on various subjects last year, with a total of 5,000 peasant-technicians taking part.

SERICULTURE

East China Province Develops Sericulture

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 15, 1976)

chekiang province, a major silk cocoon producer in china, has reported good harvests for many years running. in the last five years, the commune peasants replanted 1,000 million mulberry trees in the course of improving the old mulberry plantations.

situated on the coast of the east china sea, the province has warm weather and plenty of rainfall which make it a highly suitable area for silkworm breeding. in fact, sericulture has a long history there.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at various levels and commune peasants have followed the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". while developing the silkworm breeding they have expanded grain production.

chiahsing prefecture, located on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain, is a well-known silkworm breeding centre whose output of cocoons accounts for over 75 percent of the province's total. in the past, the fields of the mulberry plantations were uneven and scattered and vulnerable to water-logging and drought. leaf yields were low. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the peasants took up the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. while carrying out water conservancy projects, they levelled and transformed 16,000 hectares of mulberry groves into stable high-yielding plantations with good drainage and irrigation facilities. all the mulberry trees on the plantations in the 10 counties of this prefecture are under 10 years old, with high leaf yields.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the province has organized a dozen campaigns with the participation of hundreds of thousands of peasants to open polders along the seashore, transform silted land by river courses and reclaim barren mountains and hills. the peasants have expanded by more than 60,000 hectares the land planted to mulberry trees. up to now, 61 of the 68 counties and cities in this province have expanded sericulture.

party organizations at various levels pay great attention to developing silkworm breeding. the chekiang academy of agricultural sciences has set up a research institute on silkworm breeding, the agricultural college and some of the secondary schools have set up silkworm breeding courses and trained large numbers of technicians. professional technicians have been sent to all silkworm breeding counties and some of the major communes in this province.

SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

Kwangchow Fair Testifies To China's Successful Self-Reliance Policy

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1976)

more than 40,000 kinds of industrial and agricultural products are on show at china's current spring export commodities fair in kwangchow, south china. this is almost four times the number of exhibits at the first session which was held in 1957.

many of the items in the sections on the machine building, metallurgical, electronics and light industries are new products of the past few years. these products concretely illustrate the great strength of china's principle of independence and self-reliance.

the taching oilfield, china's national pace-setter in industry, has kept up production at high speed for the past 16 years, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, thanks to the workers' effort to further develop their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and arduous work while first exploiting the oilfield and continue to grasp revolution and promote production. the crude oil output of taching today is equivalent to that of six taching oilfields in 1965 prior to the cultural revolution.

in the first quarter of 1976, the oilfield outstripped all its state quotas with the major economic and technical targets reaching all-time highs.

many foreign friends, after seeing the exhibits from taching, warmly praised the taching oil workers for their spirit of self-reliance.

along with the big increase in china's industrial products, the proportions of the different kinds of commodities for export also show marked changes.

chinese machine tools, metal tools, instruments and meters, medical apparatus, bicycles and sewing machines are on sale in many parts of the world.

on display at the machinery hall of the current kwangchow fair are 1,300 kinds of machines, instruments and meters, electronic products and postal and telecommunications equipment from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. all are new products made since the start of the cultural revolution, in the last few years in particular.

over half of the more than 30 machine tools designed and made in china now on show at the kwangchow fair are being exhibited for the first time. included are a numerical-control grinding machine from the shanghai machine tools plant, a numerical-control jig grinder from the tientsin machine tools plant and a big cycloid gear-grinder from the chinchuan machine tools plant.

the chinchuan machine tools plant in northwest china's shensi province was set up in 1966. a three-in-one group formed by workers, cadres and technicians of the plant designed and produced seven varieties of high precision gear-grinders which are of great use in developing china's machine building, aeronautics and motor vehicle industries.

the total industrial output value of china's machine building industries has registered an annual average increase of over 20 per cent since the founding of new china. the output of major products of the machine building industry has multiplied since the great cultural revolution, and the export of these has gone up more than 20 times.

at the fair are also displayed many varieties of rayon knitwear. before the cultural revolution all rayon fabrics were imported from foreign countries. but the cultural revolution evoked the shanghai workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and they began producing china's own rayon fabrics. with the steady growth in rayon output, the export of rayon knitwear has multiplied in the last few years and last year's exports were six times those of 1966.

the current fair is the 39th session of china's spring export commodities fair since its inception in 1957. the number of foreign visitors increased from 1,200 coming from more than 20 countries and regions in that first year to the present 20,000 from over 100 countries and regions. the total floor space of the exhibition halls which was 12,000 square metres in 1957 has been increased to the present 110,000 square metres.

since its opening, the fair has been visited by many foreign guests. friends from the third world were full of praise for china's cultural revolution and for the chinese people's revolutionary spirit. they say that the exhibits prove "the correctness of chairman mao's theory on self-reliance" and that "like china, many countries of the third world are also following a policy of self-reliance. no country wants to become a market being fought over by other countries."

MODEL DOCTORS

An Eye Doctor Serves Peasants Devotedly

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 14, 1976)

a 46-year-old peasant woman, blind since birth, was given her sight through a meticulous eye operation. she saw her husband who sat by her side for the first time. moved to tears, she looked at a portrait of chairman mao on the wall and from the bottom of her heart, said "long live chairman mao excl."

to the doctor who had performed the operation this peasant couple said with deep gratitude: "it's chairman mao who liberated us from the oppression of imperialism and the landlord class. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, you've come to the countryside and restored the eyesight of five members of our family."

this peasant woman named chang yu-ping and her four children were operated on in 1971. she is now 51 years old and lives in a remote village in northeast china's liaoning province. she and her children, all blind, suffered from congenital cataracts, and although they lived together they had never seen one another.

chang yu-ping and her husband led a life of misery and starvation before liberation. after liberation, land reform and agricultural collectivization led to the steady improvement of their livelihood. but, not content with passively enjoying the benefits of the new society, they yearned to play an active part in building the new socialist countryside. they hoped that one day their eye ailment would be cured.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution liu shao-chi's revisionist line in medical work meant that the stress was put on medical work in the major cities. although great changes took place in the rural areas where a great majority of the chinese population lived, they still had little access to doctors and medicine. it was difficult for peasants like chang yu-ping who lived far away from cities to get treatment.

in 1965 chairman mao gave the instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" which was not acted upon until the start of the cultural revolution in 1966. during the cultural revolution, the medical workers in the country criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and many of them left the major cities. some joined medical teams to tour the rural areas and others moved with their families to the countryside. doctor chiao ching-pang, who extracted the cataracts for chang yu-ping and her children, was one of the many outstanding medical workers who were determined to serve poor and lower-middle peasants in response to chairman mao's call.

doctor chiao ching-pang is now 44 years old. after his graduation from the shenyang medical school in 1952, doctor chiao undertook administrative work in the anshan number one hospital. in 1963 he started to do ophthalmological work. before going to the countryside he had treated only common diseases and performed one operation to remove a cataract.

in december 1969 doctor chiao joined a medical team organized by liaoning province and moved with his family to faku county, some 100 kilometres north of shenyang. as soon as members of the medical team arrived in the countryside, they made the rounds of peasant homes to inquire into cases which had not been diagnosed or needed additional treatment. seventythree-year-old poor peasant hsu feng-hsiang had been blind for five years due to senile cataracts. before the cultural revolution he had applied for treatment to the head of the ophthalmological department in a big city hospital. but, poisoned by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the doctor had dismissed his case as incurable after a brief examination.

born in a poor peasant family, doctor chiao ching-pang was distressed by the peasants' sufferings brought about by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. he and his associates were resolved to contribute to the development of rural medical work. using a lens spoon and a speculum made by himself, doctor chiao removed the cataracts for hsu feng-hsiang on an ordinary examination table in the people's commune hospital where he worked. the success of the first operation strengthened his determination to do more to serve his rural patients.

"it was always customary for the patients to come to the doctor. who ever heard of a doctor coming to the patients? thanks to chairman mao's wise leadership, we are now getting this kind of attention," chang yu-ping said when doctor chiao came 50 kilometres to treat her eye ailment.

one day in the winter of 1971, doctor chiao had just come back from a medical call when he was informed that a blind woman had come with two blind children to apply for treatment and her family had two other blind persons in it. they had returned home without leaving their names or address. doctor chiao was much concerned over this family with five blind members because of the many difficulties they must have in their daily life. he inquired into their whereabouts in many places. finally, helped by a commune cadre attending a meeting at the county seat, he located chang yu-ping's home. not long after, he performed operations on the old woman and her children. although she had been blind for many years and the iris and lens were stuck together the operation was successful on account of the meticulous care taken by doctor chiao. many commune peasants in the villages nearby came to congratulate the family.

now chang yu-ping and her four children are all able to do household work, and some are taking part in collective productive labour or studying in school.

doctor chiao now heads the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the kuchiatzu hospital affiliated to the liaoning provincial college of traditional chinese medicine. in the last six years he has devoted all his time and energy to rural medical work. he and four nurses of the ophthalmology division have treated 43,000 eye cases and performed operations on 1,300 patients to restore sight in cases of blindness due to various eye diseases. among them, were one patient who had been blind for 58 years and another family of seven blind persons. many who formerly needed help in their daily life are now studying in school, or are doing commune farm work.

his devotion to the people has inspired him to hard study of medical skills. he and his associates have tried to explore the treasure house of traditional chinese medicine and collect folk prescriptions and remedies. improving upon these, he has evolved methods to treat eye ailments through a combination of chinese and western medicine.

in 1973, when doctor chiao ching-pang and other medical workers made a survey of eye diseases in nearby schools and villages, they found many cases of near-sightedness. they studied traditional chinese medical theories concerning eye diseases. based on the idea of improving eyeball blood circulation, promoting metabolism and strengthening the accommodation of the ciliary muscles and the crystalline lens, doctor chiao devised a herbal medicine for the treatment of near-sightedness. he used it experimentally on his wife's eyes with fairly good results. the figures in the 12 months following the survey showed that the treatment of 481 near-sighted eyes with the medicine had remarkable effect on all but 34 eyes which were affected by other diseases.

in the last two years, doctor chiao and his associates have treated 215 eyes of glaucoma with combined traditional chinese and western therapy without resort to surgery. intraocular pressure has been reduced and eyesight improved in more than two thirds of the cases treated.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Vice-Chairman Of Council Of Ministers Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 14, 1976)

spiro koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, today received the chinese ministry of communications delegation headed by vice-minister of communications peng teh-ching.

present on the ocassion were l. babameto, minister of communications, and r. malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs of albania.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was present.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Meteorologist Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

australian meteorologist harry tamblyn ashton and his wife left here yesterday to visit southern parts of china before going home.

the couple arrive in china for a friendly visit on may 9 as guests of jao hsing, leading member of the central meteorological bureau. while in peking, they had academic discussions with chinese colleagues. they also visited the central meteorological bureau, peking university, the summer palace and the palace museum. leading member of the central meteorological bureau wu hsueh-yi met and feted them.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Belgium for Netherlands

(NCNA-English Brussels, May 14, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by cheng to-pin, head of a bureau under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, left here today for the netherlands.

the delegation, which arrived on may 7, has just concluded its friendly visit here and taken part in the second meeting of the joint committee of economic and trade relations between china and the belux economic union.

in the name of minister of external commerce michel toussaint, minister of middle class louis olivier held a dinner party on may 10 to welcome the chinese delegation. belgian minister of economic affairs fernand herman met with members of the delegation the same day.

on may 13, wang hao, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in belgium held a reception for the chinese delegation. mr. olivier, and mr. bauwens, chairman of the belux delegation to the joint committee, attended the reception.

during its stay in belgium, the chinese delegation visited factories and enterprises.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian President Receives Chinese Agro-technical Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

president dawda kairaba jawara of gambia received the chinese agro-technical team at sapu of gambia on may 12 during his provincial tour, according to a report from banjul.

the president had a friendly talk with members of the team and inquired about the situation of the rice cultivation.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets New Guyanese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

premier hua kuo-feng met here this evening with john carter, new ambassador of the cooperative republic of guyana to china.

present were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the ministry.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese People's Amity Association Leader Meets Italian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly talk here today with a delegation of the centre of study and information on chinese policies from italy. leader of the delegation is paola spazzali forti.

arriving in peking on april 22, the italian friends had visited tachai, shanghai and nanking before they left peking for home today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Gives Premiere in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 14, 1976)

the peking opera troupe of shanghai presented the revolutionary modern peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" to the welcome of 4,000 spectators when it gave its premiere here yesterday evening.

prince mikasa and his wife as well as leaders of the two sponsoring organizations kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association,

and imetsuno anekoji, acting director of the japanese democratic music association, attended the performance. they were accompanied by hsiang hsu, leader, meng po and lu han-wen, deputy leaders, of the troupe and chinese ambassador to japan chen chu.

also attending were hisashi yasujima, director-general of the cultural affairs agency; japanese friends of various circles including hisao kuroda, aiichiro fujiyama, zentaro kosaka, kinkazu saionji, satoru izumi, hisami yamazaki, masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, chojuro kawarazaki, shizue kawarazaki and haruko sugimura, and leaders of korean and patriotic chinese residents organizations.

diplomatic envoys from over 40 countries were also present.

the performance aroused enthusiastic response among the japanese audience. thrilled with delight, noted japanese actor chojuro kawarazaki said that: "the revolutionary modern peking opera is excellent. the essential difference between the revolutionary modern peking operas and old peking operas lies in the fact that the old peking operas reflected the decadent rubbish of emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties of the old time, while the revolutionary modern peking operas, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, create and praise the heroic images of masters of the present era with mao tsetung thought." he stressed: "without the revolutionary line laid down by chairman mao there would have been no revolutionary modern peking operas."

many japanese were deeply impressed by the troupe's production of "taking tiger mountain by strategy", which is full of power and grandeur. the stature of yang tzu-jung, a proletarian hero shining with the brilliance of the communist spirit is deftly depicted.

japanese friend kuraishi said: "the inner world of yang tzu-jung is highlighted as he sings, "i'll melt the ice and snow with the sun that is in my heart" amidst the grand strains of "the east is red". the stage was flooded with the radiance of mao tsetung thought. it was so inspiring that warm applause immediately burst forth from the audiences. young worker aoki said: "we are grateful for our chinese friends who help us follow the opera with lantern-slide captions and simultaneous interpretation." he added that "what we saw in yang tzu-jung, in the chief of staff, in the old hunter chang and little chang pao are all great images of the chinese people. the troupe's performance will further promote the friendship between japan and china."

at the end of the performance the chinese actors and actresses were presented bunches of flowers. the

slogan "long live the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples". was projected on the screen when the chinese actors and actresses waved bouquets amidst the cheers of the spectators.

japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa and director-general of the cultural affairs agency hisashi yasujima received yesterday the leader and deputy leaders of the troupe and members of the troupe including tung hsiang-ling and chi shu-fang and had a friendly conversation with them.

Japanese Agricultural Engineering Society Delegation Visits Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1976)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, this afternoon met a friendship delegation of the hokkaido branch of the japanese society of irrigation, drainage and reclamation engineering.

leader of the delegation is susumu furuya; its deputy leader is takashi kataoka and secretary-general yoshihide so.

arriving in peking on may 11, the delegation has visited the hunghsing people's commune, tsinghua university and the agricultural exhibition and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. it leaves peking later this evening for a visit to tachai, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow on its way home.

Delegation of Japanese National Council for Japan-China Friendhsip Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the japanese national council for japan-china friendship led by yoshikazu miyazaki with masanori kikuchi as its secretary-general.

attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua and liu ke-ming.

proposing toasts, chang hsiang-shan and yoshikazu miyazaki expressed their determination to make greater joint efforts to further the development of the cause of friendship between china and japan and enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Tokyo Cocktail Party for Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 15, 1976)

the japan-china cultural exchange association and the japanese democratic music association jointly held a cocktail party here yesterday evening, warmly welcoming the visiting peking opera troupe of shanghai.

among the more than 600 guests present at the party were personages of japanese political, literature and art, press, business and trade circles as well as korean friends and chinese residents in japan.

japanese education minister michio nagai and director-general of the cultural affairs agency hisashi yasujima were present.

yoshikatsu takeiri, hisao kuroda, aiichiro fujiyama, zentaro kosaka, yoshimi furui, koreya senda, masao shimizu and kazu munakata were present.

chinese ambassador chen chu and diplomatic envoys of various countries to japan were also present.

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, gave an enthusiastic speech. after congratulating the chinese troupe on its great success in the premiere, he said: "modern revolutionary peking opera is an art of vitality of the people's republic of china. it is a concrete practice of chairman mao's policy: make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china".

he pointed out: "before the revolution in peking opera, the theatrical stage had been dominated by emperors and kings, generals and ministers, talents and beauties." "the people were presented as small fry of no importance. and now, modern revolutionary peking opera has reversed this reversal of history, presenting the heroic people as the focus of the stage. having inherited and developed the traditional art and skill of the old peking opera in a critical way, peking opera has turned over a new leaf."

he said: "it is not so easy to create a completely new music by integrating chinese national musical instruments with western ones. nevertheless, it has turned out to be a big success in modern revolutionary peking opera."

he added: "the performance in japan of the modern revolutionary peking opera with sublime ideological content and artistic value has contributed greatly to the promotion of the japanese people's understanding about china of today."

imetsuno anekoji, acting director of the japanese democratic music association, said in his speech that the visit of the peking opera troupe of shanghai to japan is the first of this kind since the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is therefore of great importance. it will add a new page to the cause of making the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples last from generation to generation.

in his speech, chinese troupe leader hsiang hsu said: "since the normalization of the diplomatic relations between china and japan, encouraging developments have also been made in the non-governmental friendly visits and cultural exchanges between the two countries on the basis of the china-japan joint statement. the friendly relations between china and japan is a great historical torrent and can not be sabotaged by any reactionary forces that are hostile to it."

he said: "at present, the japanese people are waging a just struggle against hegemonism and for the return of the northern territories. we express our firm support to this."

"during the chinese great proletarian cultural revolution," he said, "modern revolutionary peking opera under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art has achieved abundant successes by carrying out chairman mao's principle: "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china". he went on to say that "we'd like to take the advantage of this visit and performances in japan to learn from the great japanese people and from our friends in the japanese literature and art circles who are endeavouring to develop the progressive literature and art of their own nation, and to make positive efforts to further promote the cultural exchanges and the great cause of friendship between our two countries."

at the party, the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the success of the performances of the peking opera troupe of shanghai and to the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of china and japan. the cocktail party was permeated by a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND MALI

Peking Banquet for Delegation of National Union of Laborers from Mali

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome a delegation of national union of labourers from mali led by seydou diallo, general secretary of the union.

among the guests were wife of malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and paul-joseph diallo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy here.

at the banquet which was filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, chang hsiang-shan and seydou diallo proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the profound friendship between the people and workers of china and mali.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including wu hsueh-chien, chu liang and tsao hsien-po.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Badminton Association Gives Reception in Honor of Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

the chinese badminton association gave a reception here this evening in honour of a mexican badminton delegation led by victor jaramillo villalabos now on a friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were chen yu-niang, leading member of the all-china sports federation, kuo lei, leading member of the chinese badminton association, and chinese badminton players.

jaime soliano, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy here, was present.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people and badminton players of china and mexico prevailed at the reception.

the mexican friends arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President Meets Chinese Wushu Troupe

(NCNA-English Manila, May 14, 1976)

president and mrs. marcos met hsu chi-hai, leader, chang yung-chuan, deputy leader, and all members of the chinese wushu troupe at the presidential residence here today. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present also on the occasion was chinese ambassador to the philippines ke hua.

the chinese wushu troupe arrived here yesterday. it was warmly greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned and hundreds of philippine friends. also greeting the troupe was the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 14, 1976)

ion patan, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the chinese government trade delegation here today.

the chinese delegation is led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade.

present on the occasion were ion stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan.

the chinese delegation arrived here on may 7 to attend the first meeting of the china-romania trade committee and pay a friendly visit to romania.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

First Chinese Ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1976)

liu ying-hsien, first chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, presented his credentials to president of the republic manuel pinto da costa on may 8, according to a report from sao tome.

present on the occasion were minister of foreign affairs leonel marie d'alva and other government officials of the country as well as diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy there.

president da costa had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador after the presentation and gave a banquet in honour of him and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in the evening.

ambassador liu ying-hsien arrived in sao tome on may 2 and was received by foreign minister d'alva on may 4.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Other Distinguished Singapore Guests Arrive in Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, May 15, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, mrs. lee and the good-will delegation he is leading arrived here by special train this morning in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and received a warm welcome from the local people.

the sian railway station plaza flew the national flags of china and singapore for the occasion today. it was bedecked with colourful bunting, and streamers of welcome were hung in the railway station lounges and over the main streets of the city.

as prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and the other distinguished visitors from singapore stepped down the train, li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, wang lin, chairman of the sian city revolutionary committee, and other local leading members walked over to warmly shake hands with them and welcomed them to sian. a crowd of more than 1,500 welcomers at the station beat

drums and gongs and shouted slogans while young people performed dances, expressing the sian people's friendly sentiments for the singapore people.

the distinguished singapore guests accompanied by li jui-shan visited the shensi provincial museum and inspected a good number of archaeological finds dating back to the chou, chin, han and tang dynasties unearthed since liberation in 1949 and particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. they were shown the chin dynasty's porcelain funeral figurines pit east of emperor chin shih huang's tomb and toured the ta yen pagoda and the huaching hot spring.

in the evening, the shensi provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests from singapore. speaking at the banquet, li jui-shan and lee kuan yew proposed toasts to the daily development of the friendship between the people of china and singapore and the friendly relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Peking Reception in Honor of Swedish Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception here this evening in honour of a men's and a women's volleyball teams from sweden led by lasse svensson now on a friendly visit to china.

attending the reception were kuo lien-kang, leading member of the host association, and chinese players.

ake berg, counsellor of the royal swedish embassy in china, and his wife were present.

kuo lien-kang and lasse svensson toasted the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and sweden and development of volleyball in the two countries.

the swedish friends arrived here yesterday.

Swedish Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1976)

the swedish men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly matches with the peking men's and women's teams before 18,000 spectators at the capital indoor stadium this evening.

li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and kuo lien-kang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, watched the matches. they met and had a friendly talk with lasse svensson, leader of the swedish teams before the matches started.

ake berg, counsellor of the swedish embassy here, and mrs. berg were present.

the matches were played in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and players of china and sweden.

in the women's match, the peking team won in three sets (15-5, 15-6 and 15-7).

in the men's match, both teams played an impressive attacking game. the peking team won the first two sets (15-12, 15-5). tightening their defence in the third set, the two teams were engaged in an exchange of fast attacking shots. the score was tied seven times. after the set was deuced, the visitors won two points in quick succession to take the set. though trailing behind by 6:14, the swedish team was undeterred and scored 7 points (13:14). it lost the set on an unsuccessful retrieve. the match ended 3:1 in favour of the peking team.

the swedish men's and women's teams are to play the "august 1" men's and women's teams of the chinese people's liberation army tomorrow.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Basle Industries Fair Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1976)

the delegation of the swiss basle industries fair led by the fair's general manager frederic p. walthard wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and gave a banquet for the delegation when it was in peking. vice-chairman of the council wang wen-lin discussed with the delegation on matters relating to an exhibition. the delegation also visited a factory and toured places of historical interest.

swiss ambassador to china heinz langenbacher gave a banquet and a film reception for the visiting delegation.

CHINA AND US

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met and had a friendly talk today with stanley spector, professor of washington university, st. louis, u.s.a., and mrs. spector.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for International Mining Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1976)

a 13-member chinese delegation left here by air today for duesseldorf of the federal republic of germany to attend the 9th international mining congress.

leader of the delegation is ho ping-chang, vice-chairman of the china national mining committee, and deputy leader is wang hsun, member of the committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsu tsai-lien, chairman of the china national mining committee and vice-minister of coal industry, and leading members of departments concerned.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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ANNIVERSARY OF "MAY 7 DIRECTIVE"

Study the Theory of Revolution, Criticize the Bourgeoisie

by

the Party Branch of the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 7, 1976)

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his brilliant "May 7 Directive": "The army should be a great school. Even under the conditions of the Third World War, it is still possible for it to become such a great school. Aside from fighting battles, it can also engage in all kinds of work. Didn't we do this at various anti-Japanese bases during the eight years of the Second World War? In this great school, our armymen should learn politics, military affairs and culture. They can also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, run some medium and small factories and manufacture a number of products to meet their own needs or for exchange with the state at equal values. They can also do mass work and take part in the socialist education movement or the "four clean-ups' movement in factories and villages. After the 'four clean-ups,' they can also find mass work to do at any time to insure that the army is always at one with the masses. They should also participate in each struggle of the cultural revolution as it occurs to criticize the bourgeoisie."

In order to run our army as a revolutionized great school in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, it is necessary first to pay attention to "learning politics" and "criticizing the bourgeoisie." Through our acute struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the chieftains of the revisionist line, in the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao

and Confucius, we have come to deeply realize that our army is the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat and must forever be ready to shatter the plots of class enemies at home and abroad to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and be particularly vigilant against the usurpation of Party and state leadership by capitalist-roaders within the Party. Therefore, the criticism of the bourgeoisie and the struggle against capitalist-roaders constitute a major fighting task of our army throughout the historical period of socialism. At present, we must actively take part in the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

In July, August and September last year, all kinds of political rumors and absurd arguments were cast forth in society. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party and class enemies in society wildly attacked the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They also spread quite a number of rumors about the achievements made by our company in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the face of this situation, we organized the cadres and fighters to repeatedly study the series of important instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, reviewed the practice of struggle by the company in launching the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and discussed at length the profound changes brought by the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to company building. Our comrades resolutely expressed that they would not give credence to rumors or be interfered with, and would persevere in the study of theory and making deep-going and sustained criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

As soon as Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism of Water Margin was published, we took action immediately by studying on the one hand and at the same time deeply criticizing, in the light of the realities of class struggle, the reactionary essence of Sung Chiang and all past and present capitulationists in practicing revisioism and capitulationism. Activities to criticize Water Margin were conducted in a down-to-earth manner in the company.

At that time, absurd arguments to negate open-door education made a lot of noise in educational circles. Giving tit for tat, our company successively sent 26 cadres and fighters to six colleges and primary and middle schools to help them persevere in running open-door education, thus taking actual action to support the revolution in education.

When the great struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself started, the comrades of our whole company carried forward the revolutionary spirit displayed in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, went to the battlefield with our javelins in high fighting spirits, and directed the brunt of struggle straight at Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the general backstage boss of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We organized all comrades to conscientiously study relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, and selectively study essays by Lu Hsün and important articles published in the press.

In the course of criticism, we also compiled and wrote such materials as "Two Programs of the Same Stuff," "That Man Confucius and That Man Teng Hsiao-p'ing," "The Two Restoration Zealots Have the Same Ideological Origin," in which we compared Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" with Lin Piao's program for his counter-revolutionary coup entitled "The Outline of Project '571'," compared Teng Hsiao-p'ing with Confucius, and compared Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reversal of verdicts with the attempts made by Khrushchev and Brezhnev to restore the old order and also Sung Chiang's capitulation, thus enabling all to see more clearly Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary essence. Our comrades said: "When Teng Hsiao-p'ing was for a time ferocious in promoting the reversal of verdicts and restoration, the class enemies had a brief moment of joy in stirring up trouble. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing was criticized, the class enemies were pathetically anxious. Just as a dog would leap over a wall in desperation, they stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square. This fully shows that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the old and new bourgeoisie and also the handful of counter-revolutionaries. He is the arch criminal of the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square and also the general manager of the rumor-mongering company.

Chairman Mao says, "We need Marxism in our struggle." In the course of criticizing the bourgeoisie and waging struggle against capitalist-roaders, we have come to realize more and more the importance of the study of the theory of revolution. The fighters of our anti-chemical warfare company have aptly said that chemical poisons cannot be detected without the poison detector, and in order to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, we must get hold of the ideological weapon. Only by studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with unflagging efforts can we raise our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism, persevere in waging struggle against capitalist-roaders within the Party, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Serious reading and study has become a common practice among the comrades of the whole company. The role of the contingent of backbone theorists among the fighters has been brought into full play. They actively give guidance in the political evening schools to help those comrades with a low cultural level attack and capture the cultural barrier. In the course of study, the cadres take the lead in studying assiduously by insisting on spending one or two hours each day in private study. Study promotes criticism and raises the level of revolutionary mass criticism.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we carried forward the revolutionary spirit of pressing ahead after learning of the difficulties, and vigorously criticized Confucius and also Lin Piao's revisionist line. Many cadres and fighters also went to the factories, villages, schools and organs to give lectures and make speeches of criticism. We deeply criticized Lin Piao's bourgeois military line and joined hands with the revolutionary university teachers and students in the garrison area in annotating and publishing the Selected Annotations on Military Writings by Pre-Ch'in Legalists.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the newly-enlisted fighter Chiang Shou-chün repeatedly studied relevant works

by Lenin and also Chairman Mao's important instructions on the question of theory in order to clearly understand why it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they came to power. He successively looked through many kinds of publications and reference materials and sought the opinions of a dozen and more comrades until he finally had a good grasp of it.

The practice of struggle also enables us to realize that in order to uphold at all times a firm and correct political orientation in the company building, it is necessary to "learn politics" and "criticize the bourgeoisie." Through the study of the theory of revolution and the criticism of the bourgeoisie, all in our company unit have raised their ideological and theoretical levels, enhanced their ability to distinguish between the right and wrong, and are able to consciously pay attention to the orientation of company building.

At the beginning of last year, our company was given quite a heavy task in military training. Seeing that the task was heavy, the requirements set were high, and time was pressing, some comrades thought that since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius had been conducted for a year, major efforts should be devoted to grasping military training in the future. The Party branch, realizing that this was a cardinal issue bearing on the orientation of company building, immediately organized all concerned to discuss things in conjunction with the mapping out of training plans. We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "politics is the commander, the soul," and criticized Lin Piao's fallacious representation that "military affairs mean out-and-out politics." We unanimously held that the heavier our training task, the more it was necessary to insist on putting proletarian politics in command. We correctly handled the relations of politics and militay affairs, always put the study of theory above all else, and continued with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Thus, we gradually deepened our study of theory and conducted military training in a down-to-earth manner.

In this great school of the People's Liberation Army, the cadres and fighters of our company have greatly raised our political awareness. The armymen and the people are drawn closer in relationship, officers and men are more united, and their military and political qualities are constantly strengthened. New people and new deeds have emerged in great numbers, the glorious tradition has been further developed, and a group of fighters devoted to combating and guarding against revisionism have sturdily matured.

At present, a great victory has been won in the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Although Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been toppled, the defeated class is still struggling for survival. We must keep a cool head and embrace the thought of protracted struggle. We are resolved to unremittingly study the theory of revolution, incessantly criticize the bourgeoisie, push the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts to a new climax, and unswervingly press ahead along the brilliant "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao.

* * *

RED GUARDS

I Whip My Swift Horse, Glued to My Saddle

by

Yuan Ming (袁 明), a former Red Guard of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 30, 1976)

Spreading out the drafting paper,
With pens and ink bottle ready,
To beat back
The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts,
I wish
To loudly make a speech!
With emotions churning inside like the flow and ebb of tide
Thoughts drift through my mind in an endless stream.....
Ten years----
Have passed with a snap of the fingers.

"August 18"
Has been recorded in glorious history;
The Red Guard movement,
Has given birth to splendorous poems.
The footprints of "link-ups"
Have been transformed into annual rings in the pine.
And the paths of the "Long March"
Stretch to still more precipitous peaks.
The waves of "power seizure"
Converge to form historical torrents;
The proclamation of "rebellion"
Is written on the sail of the era.
Red arm-bands,
And collar badges on the fighters
Are flinting;
The fiery battle standards,
Are fluttering
In the vast universe.

Oh! Our comrades-in-arms,
Are boldly taking over among the ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers.
Grass-green army caps,
Have been replaced with aluminum helmets and mining lamps;
And hands that have been held by Chairman Mao,
Are covered with calluses.

Vigilant eyes,
    Are closely watching the changing winds and clouds on the
    northern borders;
Passionate hearts,
    Are bared to the older generation at Party committee meetings.
On the road of the Long March,
    With songs forever on the lips,
The continuation of the revolution,
    Is writing new chapters.
The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius,
    Has sunk the "571" flotilla;
The study of theory,
    Has toppled bourgeois rights.
Oh! New teachers in open-door education,
Worker-peasant-soldier students making their way to Tsinghai and Tibet,
Together with the "July 27" army,
    Are marching hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder.
Flowers of climbing plants on the southwestern mountains,
Lilium concolor on the northern Shensi plateau,
And the rosy light of "August 18"
    Are trying to outshine each other in redness and beauty.
The ardent spirits of the Red Guards
    Are shown on our face;
The raging fire of the great cultural revolution,
    Is burning in our hearts.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, our old opponent from the very beginning,
    Is again gnashing his teeth and unsheathing his sword;
"White cat or black cat"
    Has again mounted the stage to give performance.
These perverted tricks
    Are familiar to our eyes;
The tactic of confusing the key link with things hinged on it
    Is not anything new.
It is he,
    Who ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i in the past
        To push the bourgeois reactionary line.
With dark clouds hanging over the city,
    We----
        Charge forward with outstretched chests.
    It's Chairman Mao
        Who has written us to convey his deep affection in a letter,
That makes our banners
    Fly away above the eastern horizon;
It's Chairman Mao
    With his big hands waving on the T'ienanmen tower
Who enables our arm-bands
    To appear in every corner of the country.
"Emancipate all mankind"!
    We, with flying needles and running threads,

Will sew it on the
Fiery battle flag,
And also engrave it
Deep in our burning hearts.

For ten years,
Our ears have been ringing with
Chairman Mao's intimate calls!
And we always keep a watchful eye
On the seamy corners
And the rolling adverse currents.
Waves wash against the sand----
But they cannot completely scour away
The truly great men of the era;
The sinister wind is blowing----
But it cannot blow sideways
That carries on the heritage and paves the way for the future.
Who says,
That the rebel spirit
Has disappeared with the flow of time?
Who says,
That the battle to combat revisionism
Is something of the past?
The capitalist-roaders
Are still on the capitalist road,
And the Red Guards
Are still fighting continuously.
The battle flag for hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts,
Flapping,
Flutters in the sky.
In our indignant criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes,
We
Whip our horses, glued to our saddles!

Oh! Bright red arm-bands,
Are forever worn in our hearts;
Fiery battle flags,
Piercing the blue of heaven, your barbs unblunted.
Say not
That land stretching 1,000 li is beset by war,
And there are 10,000 imposing passes,
For the red Guards,
Make little of
The smelting furnace and the blazing flames.
Poisonous snakes and wild beasts
Have not been completely wiped out;

To fearlessly fight for communism for life
    Is our iron-bound oath.
On the churning waves we are free to come and go,
    And the farce to reverse verdicts will only be ridiculed.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

"Taking the Three Directives As the Key Link" Is the Root Cause of the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts in Literary and Art Circles

by

the mass criticism and repudiation group of Liaoning Provincial Cultural Bureau

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 15, 1976)

"Taking the three directives as the key link" is the revisionist program of that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party for launching counter-attacks against the great proletarian cultural revolution and restoring capitalism. For the sake of pushing this revisionist program, he has also put forward a "put in order" slogan. Literature and art are tools of class struggle, tools used by one class to exercise dictatorship over another. For the sake of restoring capitalism, that unrepentant capitalist-roader must naturally do everything possible to grasp literature and art and turn them into tools for creating public opinions in favor of capitalist restoration. Because of this, he has spread all sorts of absurd arguments smearing the excellent state of proletarian revolution in literature and art, attacking revolutionary model plays, opposing proletarian occupation of the ideological and cultural positions in town and country, negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and reversing verdict for the revisionist line in literature and art line.

Smearing the Excellent State of Revolution in Literature and Art Is for the Sake of Settling Accounts with the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

Through the great proletarian cultural revoution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the proletarian revolution in literature and art with revolutionary model plays as the hallmark has scored a great victory on the literary and art front, presenting a vigorous, flourishing outlook with a hundred flowers blooming. However, with the object of working for restoration and regression, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party has spread various fallacies such as "the present is not as good as the past," depicted the excellent state of revolution in literature and art as without a single merit and as the "blossoming of a single flower" and claimed that "tickets to model plays do not sell." In this way he created, according to his revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," reactionary public opinions for reversing verdicts in the literary and art circles.

Marxism tells us that proceeding from different stands and different world outlooks, different classes take different views of a situation.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The line determines the situation and the situation

reflects the line. The great proletarian cultural revolution has criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, swept away the literary and art garbage of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, scrubbed off the ideology of the moribund exploiting classes on the decline, changed the state in which the stage was dominated by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters, and enabled the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers to become masters of literature and art.

"The city, a tiger crouching, a dragon coiling, outshines its ancient glory; In heroic triumph heaven and earth have been overturned." Led by the revolutionary model plays and their creative experience, mass literary creations and performance have developed vigorously in our province in recent years, and a number of good or comparatively good works have appeared in the fields of literature, opera, music, art, photography, dancing and ballad singing and story-telling. For example, the plays Ode to Occupation and Examination, the Peking operas Valley of Green Hills and Song of the Red Tassel, the ballet Song of the Oar and the musical opus Chairman Mao Travels All over the Motherland, Our Friends Are All Over the World and Suite of the Hsisha Battle, etc. With class struggle as the key link, these works strive to reflect the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements, warmly extol the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things, and mold heroic images of the proletariat. They serve the aim of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are welcomed by the workers, peasants and students. In form and style these works are also rich and colorful, embodying the Party's policy of "making the past serve the present and making foreign things serve China" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge."

What is even more gratifying, the workers, peasants and soldiers have truly become the main force of revolution in proletarian literature and art. Spare-time worker-peasant-soldier writers constitute more than 90 percent of the writers, artists and commentators in our province. Most outstanding are the engravings produced by the Dairen workers in our province, which are not only impressive in quantity but also in quality. They are warmly received by the broad masses of revolutionary people at home and exert a powerful influence abroad.

After the great cultural revolution our proletarian literature and art are clearly thriving and flourishing. Yet, striking to the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party makes the slanderous charge that "only a single flower blooms." It is clear and evident that the broad masses of revolutionary people warmly love the model plays and rush to see them. Yet, he spreads the rumor that "tickets to model plays do not sell." In a word, in his eyes "the present is not as good as the past." Evidently, what that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party calls "blossoming" means letting the feudalist, capitalist and revisionist literature and art run wild. The "operas" he wants to see are the "old operas" "showing the wisdom and sagacity of emperors and princes, generals and ministers." What he advocates is genuine revisionism. The reason he so maliciously attacks the excellent situation at present of the revolution in

proletarian literature and art is because he wants to reverse the correct verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution and settle accounts with the great proletarian cultural revolution. "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The broad masses of revolutionary people will never agree to it.

Attacking Revolutionary Model Plays Is for the Sake of Reversing Verdicts for the Counter-Revolutionary Revisionist Line in Literature and Art

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters in our province have followed the example of revolutionary model plays in practicing with unflagging efforts Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line. Working against the revisionist line in literature and art which prevailed for 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have propagated and popularized more than ten revolutionary model plays among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, movies of revolutionary model operas were extensively shown in the urban and rural areas throughout the province.

In the process of studying and staging revolutionary model operas, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art fighters have studied seriously the experience of revolutionary model operas, "staged revolutionary model operas and become revolutionary people," traversed the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and stepped up their ideological revolutionization. Through studying and performing revolutionary model operas, a new generation of people is growing to maturity on the literature and art front, and many old literature and art fighters are glowing with revolutionary vitality. The popularization of revolutionary model operas has brought about a major development of literary and art creation in our province and given impetus to revolution in local operas like P'ing opera and Liaonan opera.

Last October, our province held a province-wide literary and art festival at which 167 programs were presented. A number of good or comparatively good works appeared. This included large numbers of complete versions, selected scenes and selected acts of works adapted from revolutionary model operas and presented in the artistic forms of drama, P'ing opera, Meng opera, Liaonan opera, Chü-i and song and dance plays. These works are the results of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line and studying the experience of revolutionary model operas. The facts show that revolutionary model operas are a powerful ideological weapon for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, a big school for bringing up revolutionary writers and artists as well as a good model for pushing forward revolutionary literary and art creation.

Yet, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party gnashed his teeth in hatred and said that he "does not like" revolutionary modern plays. He also slanderously condemned as "ultra-left" the fine film Ch'un Miao which

follows the experience of revolutionary model operas and extols the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things. There is nothing strange in such deep hatred toward revolutionary model operas and the socialist literature and art that have been produced under the impetus of revolutionary model operas and are in the service of proletarian politics. The reason is that revolutionary model operas and socialist literature and art brought about by them, taking class struggle as the key link, upholding the basic line of the Party and taking the molding of proletarian heroes in class struggle and line struggle as their basic task in creative work, are obstacles to his promotion of the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and the restoration of capitalism. With the literary and art battlefront occupied by socialist literature and art represented by revolutionary model operas, no room is left for the revisionist literature and art which that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party needs to serve his reactionary program of "taking the three directives as the key link."

"Either the East wind prevails over the West wind, or the West wind prevails over the East wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party has attacked revolutionary model operas and the socialist literature and art represented by revolutionary model operas because he wants to reverse verdicts for the revisionist literature and art line that prevailed for 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and attempts to bring literature and art into his revisionist orbit of "taking the three directives as the key link" so that literature and art will serve his revisionist line and become his tools for restoring capitalism. We must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against his sinister attempt and criticize it deeply and thoroughly.

Opposition to Proletarian Occupation of the Ideological and Cultural Positions in Urban and Rural Areas Means Opposition to Proletarian Dictatorship

Since the great cultural revolution, the ideological and cultural battlefront in the rural and urban areas of our country has undergone profound changes. By vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism, the broad masses of revolutionary people have greatly extended the socialist ideological and cultural battlefront in urban and rural areas. However, the toppled landlords and the new and old bourgeoisie are always attempting to make use of the old culture, old ideas, old customs and habits of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism to contest these grounds with the proletariat. Class struggle is not over, and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is still very acute.

The Hsiaochinchuang production brigade is an advanced model that has appeared in the struggle between occupation and counter-occupation and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Taking class struggle as the key link, it has adhered to the Party's basic line, occupied the ideological and cultural positions with proletarian ideas, laid down the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the basic level, and exercised the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeois in the sphere of ideology. It provides us with many rich and lively experiences. Party

committees at various levels as well as the broad masses of revolutionary people in our province attach the greatest importance to studying the experience of Hsiaochinchuang so that these revolutionary new things could be rapidly popularized in urban and rural areas throughout the province. As a result, a number of advanced learning-from-Hsiaochinchuang models have appeared. By learning the experience of Hsiaochinchuang, mobilizing the masses to intensify class struggle in the sphere of ideology, criticizing the ideology of the moribund exploiting classes on the decline and dealing blows to subversive activities of the class enemies, these advanced models have brought about great changes in the mental outlook of the masses and played a positive role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in socialist revolution and construction.

The Shangyüan production brigade of Peip'iao county in our province was originally a rather backward brigade. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly the deep-going learn-from-Tachai movement and the learning of the Hsiaochinchuang experience, the leading body of this production brigade has criticized "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of productive forces," led the masses forward in criticizing capitalism, practicing socialism, grasping revolution and promoting production. As a result, man, land and output have changed and the production brigade has become an advanced unit in the province.

Yet, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party regards the Hsiaochinchuang experience as a thorn in the flesh. Taking class struggle as the key link and exercising all-round proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the spheres of ideology and culture, Hsiaochinchuang is working against "taking the three directives as the key link" and is conducting a tit-for-tat criticism against "taking the three directives as the key link." To promote his reactionay program of "taking the three directives as the key link," peddle "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" everywhere and exercise all-round capitalist restoration, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party is bound to use every means at his disposal to knock off this Hsiaochinchuang model. This clearly indicates his extreme fear that the task of exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat will be implemented at the basic level. Standing entirely on the side of the toppled landlords and bourgeoisie and the new bourgeoisie, he opposes the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including various spheres of culture.

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "What! 'Taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's is a profound exposure and criticism of "taking the three directives as the key link" advocated by that unrepentant capitalst-roader within the Party, and is our powerful ideological weapon for thoroughly criticizing this reactionary program. It indicates to us the direction in which we should strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget classes and class struggle," firmly "grasp this key link of class struggle," adhere to the Party's basic line, penetratingly launch a struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, criticize thoroughly

the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" concocted by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, seriously conduct the revoutionary mass debate on the literary and art front, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and carry the revolution in proletarian literature and art through to the end.

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Lampoon and Lamentation

by

Ch'i Hsin (齐欣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the opponent to the revolution in literature and art. He is bitterly against proletarian literature and art. The excellent situation of "a hundred flowers blossoming" in revolutionary literature and art brought about by the revolutionary model theatrical works is denounced by him as "the blossoming of a single flower." If there is hate, there is love. The vituperation of proletarian literature and art as "the blossoming of a single flower" is designed for the blossoming of "flowers" of bourgeois literature and art. This has been seen through by the revolutionary people and has also been proved by iron-clad facts.

The handful of class enemies who stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at the T'ienanmen Square has once again provided us with new material for the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The reactionary poems written and posted by them at the square can be regarded as the best and rare specimens of the "flowers" of literature and art which Teng Hsiao-p'ing has in mind.

These reactionary poems are a medium of public opinion emplyed by the handful of class enemies to carry out counter-revolutionary instigation. They came out in the open to amuse themselves with writing, post and frenziedly chant reactionary poems, and wildly erupt counter-revolutionary poisons. They aired their determination by means of poems. They aired their determination to cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy to practice revisionism, as well as their determination in subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

Their reactionary poems are weapons for launching attacks against the proletariat. They insanely directed the spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao and at the Party Central Committee headed by him, vilified the dictatorship of the proletariat as "Ch'in Shih Huang's feudal society," and overtly declared that they would "unsheathe their swords with raised eyebrows" against the proletariat and would "part with their heads and shed blood" for the sake of restoring capitalism. Every line and word of the poems was permeated with counter-revolutionary murderous temperament, thus baldly revealing the hopes of the old and new bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party for restoration.

Their reactionary poems are also the lamentation and mournful cries of the decadent classes. The lines "devils howl as we pour out our grief; we weep but the wolves laugh" show nothing more than their "grief" for the decline of the bourgeoisie in the face of the socialist revolution, their "weeping" for the bankruptcy of the plots of their general representative Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They are the mournful cries of the moribund and decaying

bourgeoisie. It is "sheer ignorance" to pass such mournful cries in despair for the voice of the masses. Actually, the literature and art of all exploiting classes have no way to shake off this mood of the downfallen. The reactionary poems posted at the T'ienanmen Square are reactionary and decadent in thought, and hackneyed and mildewed in language. Their words make no sense and typically show that the literature and art of the reactionary classes are rotten in the extreme.

These reactionary poems thus give a footnote in the most essential sense to the "flowers" of literature and art which Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to see in bloom. In short, all literature and art that represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and express the aspirations of the bourgeoisie are the "flowers" that should blossom to the full extent according to Teng Hsiao-p'ing. He wants to use these "flowers" of bourgeois literature and art to edge out and even take the place of the flowers of proletarian literature and art, turn literature and art into his tool to create public opinion for restoration and regression, and bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism from the literary and art stage to the political stage. The reactionary poems at the T'ienanmen Square are bred by Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for whipping up his Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. A handful of class enemies want to use these poems to provoke the masses and pull the wool over their eyes. But the outcome of the matter runs counter to their subjective wishes. These reactionary poems not only cannot help them but have on the contrary exposed their long-conspired counter-revolutionary plots and become a kind of teaching material by negative example for educating the people of the whole country in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing capitalist restoration.

These "flowers" of literature and art in Teng Hsiao-p'ing's mind are so short-lived that they have been swept onto the garbage pile of history in the matter of only two or three days. This shows the truth that in socialist China all counter-revolutionaries are short-lived, and so are the reactionary literature and art in their service. This is because "it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries, who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90 percent of the population." No matter how uproarious they are for a time, in the end, they cannot escape from the fate of "'flowers' fall off, do what one may."

* * *

Analysis of Today's "Ghostwriting"

by

Hsiao Luan (小 峦)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 20, 1976)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, tried his very best to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and restore capitalism. In literary and art circles, they (the capitalist-roaders) vainly attempted to induce and force the old intellectuals to "summit reports" to attack the Party's policy in literature and art and defame the excellent situation of the revolution in literature and art. When this attempt met resistance, they went so far as to instruct and order others to write for them. They are really out of their mind and mean.

This reminds us of Wang Hsi-feng in The Dream of the Red Chamber. With honey on her lips and murder in her heart, she was hard-hearted and ruthless. For the sake of eliminating her enemies, she always stayed behind the scenes to toy with such intrigues as "ghostwriting" to stir up trouble, and then stepped out to tidy up the situation and get what she wanted. How can the present-day "ghostwriters" emulate such crafty tacts so skillfully if they do not have the same exploiting-class nature as Wang Hsi-feng?

Ghostwriting was not rare in the old society. "Ghostwriters" were called "substitute examinees" in examinations; and in government offices, they were so called "pettifoggers" or "literary hacks." So long as they were bribed, they would place stolen goods in somebody's house for the purpose of incriminating him, spread rumors, or practice blackmail, and nothing was too extreme for them. The present-day "ghostwriters" cannot be regarded as this kind of ordinary "literary hacks." First, their plots and schemes are made not due to bribery but out of political needs to serve their criminal aim of reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and restoring capitalism. Second, their "ghostwriting" is unlike the past practice of writing down what you told them, but just the other way round--they tell you what to write. If you refuse to write, they assign others to "ghostwrite" for you. Behind the back of the "ghostwriter" is the one who wields the sword. The one who actually wields the sword is the blood-thirsty Teng Hsiao-p'ing behind the scenes.

Why did they instigate other people to "summit reports"? Engels said: "The meanness of stratagem precisely shows the meanness of the aim." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 466) For the sake of incriminating with false charges those comrades who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and attaining their aim of negating the great proletarian cultural revolution, they must feign themselves to be the ones "pleading for the people." But, the deplorable fact is that under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat today, it is very difficult to make a living by flagrantly working as a ghostwriter. For example, if you set up a stall in the main street to prepare written complaints for other people, definitely no one would come to you for help. Having no other alternative, you can only go to their places to fan up the fire and sow seeds of discord.

The present-day "ghostwriters" are particularly fond of recruiting and making use of those people who harbor grudge against the great proletarian cultural revolution and resent the criticism of bourgeois rights. Of course, these people who are discontented and dissatisfied with the great cultural revolution dare not act rashly, knowing full well of the serious consequences. But for the sake of recruiting "ghost-writers," the instigators use honeyed words, coercion and bribery, and even bring out their behind-the-scene boss Teng Hsiao-p'ing to give "assurance," thus arbitrarily dragging people to serve as their "riflemen" in attacking the proletariat. The use of this trick to insure people merits our vigilance.

As they must rely on popular opinion but do not have truth in their hands, they conspire to entice and cheat those people of their choice who are representative of or have some social influence in certain fields. Their tactics of luring people into their trap is to feed others with political rumors, and pull the wool over their eyes. Subsequently they dish out absurd arguments, and enkindle and fan the fire in order to blind their sense of direction. Thereupon, they would "weigh anchor," and you would be "captured" and made to "row the boat" to explore "the black ocean." They on their part would go around to bluff and deceive others in your name, saying that so and so has "sued" and so and so has "written a letter of complaint," thus borrowing popular sentiments to fabricate public opinions.

This kind of "ghostwriting" means in fact to "borrow a knife to slay another"--to direct the "knife" of counter-revolutionary public opinion donning the cloak of "mass opinion" at Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, at the great proletarian cultural revolution and at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in order to clear the way for implementing Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" for capitalist-restoration. "Ghostwriting" has been one of the malicious tricks employed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing to practice counter-revolutionary agitation and diligently create counter-revolutionary public opinion after whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

However, "reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The forged "written complaints" cannot obliterate the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution. How can the clumsy trick of "ghostwriting" turn back the wheel of history? Their various performances considered to be a winning hand serve precisely to create conditions for their own complete downfall. Like Wang Hsi-feng: "Like a long midnight's dream, I have got nowhere despite the trouble taken half my life. Like the collapse of a mansion in a crash, everything is as dim as the fading light. Oh, all happiness have suddenly become sadness."

* * *

People in Outstanding North China County Repudiate Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 17, 1976)

people in hsiyang county, shansi province, north china, have repudiated the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping by citing the profound changes brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution.

hsiyang, which has made great strides during the cultural revolution, is china's first tachai-type county. teng hsiao-ping's attack on the cultural revolution and his negation of its achievements has infuriated the people of hsiyang. the cadres and commune peasants there have denounced his crimes and pointed to developments since the onset of the revolution, comparing this with what they went through in the past. "there would be no hsiyang today but for the great cultural revolution," they assert.

in criticizing teng hsiao-ping, they cited many examples to show the profound changes that have taken place in the county:

one. in the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, outstanding in building up socialist agriculture, an increasing number of party organizations have emerged in the county, whose leadership is aware of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and competent to lead the masses in resolutely fighting the bourgeoisie in all fields.

two. a contingent of tachai-type cadres has grown up. they have taken the lead in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought; in studying the characteristics and laws of class struggle in the socialist period; in implementing the party's basic line; in restricting bourgeois right and criticizing revisionism and capitalism, in building socialism and taking part in collective productive labour. what is most inspiring is that a great number of young cadres have emerged in the cultural revolution and are moving into posts in the leading bodies (three-in-one combinations of the old, middle-aged and young) at all levels, and bringing new vigour to them.

three. a new-type peasant is emerging. like the poor and lower-middle peasants in tachai, these peasants have a high political consciousness, are daring in battling against nature and class enemies and bold in breaking with traditional concepts. these peasants farm for the revolution.

four. awareness of the need to restrict bourgeois right is penetrating into the hearts of the people and

any tendency to expand bourgeois right is being criticized. measures to restrict bourgeois right are being taken at all levels from the county party committee down to the production brigades.

five. the tachai methods of economic management, which puts proletarian politics in command, are being promoted throughout the county.

six. a new-type comradeship between cadres and the masses is being fostered.

seven. on the educational front, the county has by its own effort enforced universal seven-year education and is now extending it to a nine-year system to complete primary and middle school education. in addition, it runs a number of agricultural and technical schools and "may 7" agricultural colleges to serve the learn-from-tachai movement. more important is that it has acquired a correct orientation for running schools. party organizations at all levels of the county have given their attention to guiding the schools. they thoroughly criticized the idea of "study in order to become an official" and are making efforts to run the schools as instruments for proletarian dictatorship in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and as an important base for training a generation of socialist new-type peasants.

eight. a revolutionary contingent of amateur activists in the field of literature and art has come into being. this contingent has worked to wipe out the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist rubbish which was common in rural cultural life in the past. the activists stage revolutionary theatrical items, sing revolutionary songs and write revolutionary poems. revolutionary literature and art have become powerful weapons for educating the people.

nine. the cooperative medical service has been popularized throughout the county. every commune has its own clinic and every brigade a health station. there are barefoot doctors in all the villages.

ten. new habits and customs have gradually come into use. a new socialist spirit now prevails at wedding, new year holidays and other festivals, as well as in family relations and relations between father and son, husband and wife.

the cadres and masses say that these ten changes are the fundamental changes in hsiyang. the experience of tachai can be spread and the changes made only with the great proletarian cultural revolution's exposure of the class struggle in the party, with the profound criticism of liu shao-chi and lin piao's revisionist line and the reactionary thinking of confucius, and with the dissemination of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

chairman mao said recently: "with the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. at the time of the co-operative transformation of agriculture there were people in the party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois right, they resent it. you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." from their own experience the cadres and commune members of hsiyang realize that it is necessary to keep the bourgeoisie inside the party and the capitalist-roaders under fire in the historical period of socialism.

before the cultural revolution, the capitalist trend was rampant for a time in hsiyang county and attempts to spread the experience of tachai were unsuccessful. why? precisely because the leading members of its former party committee was carrying out the revisionist line pushed by the capitalist-roaders. although tachai is located in hsiyang county, they did not understand and could not accept the brigade's experience. what is more they opposed the road taken by tachai. while tachai stuck to the party's basic line and never forgot class struggle, they vigorously put forward the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. in managing its affairs, tachai adhered to the principle of placing proletarian politics in command while they encouraged "put money in command", "put work-points in command" and "material incentives". tachai consistently struggled against revisionism but they devised many ways to strike out this red banner.

the hsiyang county party committee set up during the cultural revolution has constantly taken class struggle as the key link and paid attention to the implementation of the party's basic line, earnestly spread the fundamental experience of tachai and consistently criticized revisionism and capitalism. in 1972 members of the party committee stood up to the gust of wind negating the cultural revolution, which had been stirred up in the society. last year they refused to carry out the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" which teng hsiao-ping had dished up.

the cadres and masses in hsiyang say: the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party and the capitalist-roaders is a protracted, complicated, life-and-death struggle. this struggle has not come to an end. to wage a resolute struggle, we must arm ourselves with the ideological weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

basing themselves on this understanding, they have kept on with their study and revolutionary criticism at political evening schools throughout the current busy spring farming season. they have studied chairman mao's teachings while criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with the ever deepening struggle against the right deviationist wind, the cadres and masses have steadily raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 16 CIRCULAR

Chinese People Warmly Celebrate Tenth Anniversary of CPC Central Committee's May 16 Circular

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

people of all nationalities across china held grand rallies and other gatherings today to solemnly commemorate the tenth anniversary of the may 16, 1966, circular of the central committee of the communist party of china drawn up under the personal guidance of our great leader chairman mao and hail the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions reviewed the glorious fighting course of the great cultural revolution over the past decade and spoke their minds about the gigantic changes that had taken place in our great socialist motherland during this period and about the current excellent situation. they pledged themselves, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, to conscientiously study his important instructions, re-study the may 16 circular, study the commemorative article "the great cultural revolution will shine forever" by the editorial departments of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", unite still more closely and bring about a new upsurge in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts.

the ten years of the great cultural revolution was a decade in which hundreds of millions of chinese people, led by the great leader chairman mao, waged repeated struggles against the party persons in power taking the capitalist road and won great victories. during this decade, the armymen and civilians throughout china smashed firmly and in good time the schemes of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping to restore capitalism, penetratingly criticized their counter-

revolutionary revisionist lines, and seized back that portion of the party and state leadership they had usurped, thus ensuring that our country will continue to advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the cadres and masses alike were unanimous that this great revolution had popularized marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on a wider scale than ever before and greatly heightened the chinese people's awareness of the need to combat and prevent revisionism and to continue the revolution. they pointed out: we should carry forward the basic experience of the great cultural revolution, persistently arm ourselves with marxism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the peking municipal party committee, the municipal revolutionary committee, and large numbers of factories, enterprises, government departments, schools and neighbourhood committees held discussions and celebration rallies in various forms.

the worker-peasant-soldier students, teachers and staff members of tsinghua and peking universities, who are marching in the van of the anti-right deviationist struggle, conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions -- "without struggle, there is no progress." "can 800 million people manage without struggle? excl." -- made public in the article "the great cultural revolution will shine forever". they said: the chinese communist party and the chinese people have gone through ten eventful years during which they overthrew liu shao-chi, lin piao and then teng hsiao-ping in one soul-stirring class struggle after another. the struggles have educated the people, brought victories to them and promoted the vigorous development of the socialist revolution and construction.

the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee of shanghai called plenary meetings today to study chairman mao's important instructions and "the great cultural revolution will shine forever" and make a penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. cadres from the municipal trade union council and workers and cadres from a number of factories said at the study sessions: the struggles in the socialist revolution have time and again proved that the bourgeoisie is indeed inside the communist party and the main danger of a capitalist restoration lies in the party persons in power taking the capitalist road. chairman mao's latest instructions are a powerful ideological weapon in the deep-going criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts of

the cultural revolution. chieftains of the revisionist lines like liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping resorted to whatever foul means they could for restoring capitalism. teng hsiao-ping put up the most ugly show of self-exposure in whipping up the right deviationist wind. we must give tit for tat and launch head-on attacks against them, fighting valiantly for the consolidation and development of the victories of the great cultural revolution.

the million industrial workers in tientsin, who fought bravely in the cultural revolution and displayed the role of the working class as the main force, pointed out at the rallies: our struggles against liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping have brought profound changes to tientsin. the workers' theoretical contingent, now 300,000 strong, has become a mighty force in criticizing revisionism. the 50,000 new cadres coming to the fore in the cultural revolution have invigorated the leading bodies at all levels. several dozen thousand workers are serving as part-time teachers to assume a dominant position in the spheres of the superstructure. revolution has given an impetus to production. the city's gross industrial output value has increased 2.7 times in the past ten years.

cadres and commune peasants of the nationally-known hsiaochinchuang production brigade in paoti county on the outskirts of tientsin held discussions and poetry recitals overnight. they reviewed and summed up their experience in fighting against the capitalist-roaders and enthusiastically eulogized the great victory of the cultural revolution. secretary of the brigade party branch wang tso-shan said: around last summer, teng hsiao-ping fanned up the right deviationist wind, attacking the poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade by name. taking class struggle as the key link, persevering in progress and opposing retrogression, we have withstood the evil wind. the practice of the struggle shows that the capitalist-roaders, though said: the changes that have taken place in tachai in the past ten years are greater than in any previous period. "without struggle, there is no progress" -- this teaching of chairman mao's penetratingly expounds the objective law guiding the development of things. it speaks our minds. we absolutely will not allow teng hsiao-ping to overthrow the correct decisions of the great cultural revolution and restore capitalism.

teachers and students of the chaoyang agricultural college in liaoning province, said: without the cultural revolution, it would have been impossible for our college to become what it is today. we must persist in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, always act in contravention of the revisionist line and build our college into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen vowed to defend and develop by concrete action the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. armymen of companies renowned for their heroic exploits said: in response to chairman mao's call, we went to the forefront of the "three supports and two militaries" during the cultural revolution. shoulder to shoulder with the broad masses of revolutionary people, we fought against the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and against the class enemies, and won great victories. tempered through such struggles, the people's army has become still more powerful.

from early morning, propaganda teams composed of commanders and fighters of the army, air force and navy and frontier guards were sent out to stock-breeding farms and fishing villages in the border areas of heilungkiang, sinkiang, inner mongolia and tibet, as well as on the fukien front and the hsisha islands. the armymen, militiamen and people of various nationalities together studied chairman mao's important instructions and the article "the great cultural revolution will shine forever". the armymen and civilians pledged to redouble their vigilance and get ready at all times to smash all sabotage by enemies at home and abroad and to defend the great socialist motherland and the gains of the cultural revolution.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, from farming villages to stock-breeding areas, was a scene of jubilation as people of various nationalities sang and danced in praise of the cultural revolution. writers and artists of uighur nationality said: great victories have been achieved in the fields of art and literature in the past decade through fierce struggles against the revisionist line in art and literature. the model revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" presented in the uighur language has won the warm approval of the workers, peasants and soldiers of various nationalities in sinkiang. this is a powerful rebuttal to teng hsiao-ping's slander on the revolution in art and literature.

WORKERS' PROPAGANDA TEAMS

Workers' Propaganda Teams Active in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 16, 1976)

more than 14,000 members of the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in northeast china's liaoning province, active in the fields of education, scientific research, literature and art and medical work, have taken the lead in criticizing teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, in the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct decisions of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have fully demonstrated the role of the working class as the main force in the struggle.

between summer and autumn last year, teng hsiao-ping stirred up a right-deviationist wind in an attempt to negate the educational revolution and other new socialist things which have been emerging in the cultural revolution. members of the workers' propaganda teams in liaoning province waged a firm struggle against this. in mid-october last year, members of the workers' propaganda team stationed in the shenyang mechanical and electrical engineering college read an article in a journal which repeated the absurd negation of the revolution in education and expressed their attitude to it with a clear-cut class stand to the college party committee. they pointed out that some persons were attempting to restore capitalism and turn back history. backed by the party committee, they set up a class of leading cadres at various levels to conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to criticize the absurdities of denying the educational revolution and to further raise their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. after the anti-right deviationist struggle started, they again led the faculty members and students in tackling the issues in the struggle.

members of the workers' propaganda teams in liaoning province took over the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of superstructure during the great proletarian cultural revolution. railway worker tung ching-li, leading member of the provincial workers' propaganda team office, told hsinhua: "schools, literary and art organizations, hospitals and scientific institutes used to be monopolized by bourgeois intellectuals. we workers went in and took the lead there. this is an important way the proletariat can exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the various spheres of the superstructure."

before the cultural revolution, because chinese schools were dominated by liu shao-chi's revisionist line the students were divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from production. with the entry into the schools of the workers' propaganda teams under the party's unified leadership, the teams began to lead the teachers and students in conducting the education revolution and brought about fundamental changes in the schools. the shenyang no. 32 middle school has established regular contacts with a number of factories and rural people's communes and arranged for students to go there periodically. while participating in manual work, the students combine book study with revolution and production and receive education from the workers and peasants. this has constantly raised the students' political consciousness and enabled them to strengthen their ability to analyze and solve problems. last year's figures show that 1,500 students in this school learned to operate various machine tools, 500 students learned to drive tractors, 500 students acquired the skill of punching and 250 students were trained as electricians. upwards of 98 per cent of these students went to settle in the countryside after graduation and were warmly received by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the changes in the shenyang no.32 middle school mirror those of the field of education in liaoning province. the schools in the province have set up over 4,000 factories and 13,000 farms. more than a million middle school graduates have gone to the countryside, and many college graduates have applied to go to the rural areas to become socialist-minded, educated working people.

members of the workers' propaganda teams in the province patiently helped intellectuals to remould their world outlook to contribute more to the socialist revolution and construction. influenced by the revisionist line before the cultural revolution, an engineer of the provincial coal mining research institute worked behind closed-doors in the hope of making a name of himself. in order to help him correct this mistaken view, li tsung-sheng, leader of the workers' propaganda team stationed at the research institute and a veteran worker, worked alongside him in studying works of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and in doing manual labour in the coal mine. when the engineer saw the danger and intensive labour involved in drilling holes in the rock and laying detonation charges, he said with emotion: "i have studied explosion techniques for more than ten years without ever going underground. my mind was poisoned by the revisionist line." from then on he worked differently. he concentrated the miners' experiences and made new mine pipes which transformed the old explosion methods. this helped reduce the intensity of the work, guarantee safety and raise the effectiveness of the blasting.

the first of china's workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team entered tsinghua university on july 27, 1968. at that time, they received a precious gift -- a basket of mangoes from chairman mao, who had pointed out: "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." in liaoning, members of the workers' propaganda teams are selected from among workers with high political consciousness and rich practical experience. leaders of the teams are concurrently secretaries or deputy secretaries of the party committees of the units they have stationed. in line with chairman mao's teaching: "the working class should also ceaselessly raise its political consciousness in the course of struggle", members of the teams in the province conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. since the start of the struggle against the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, they have deepened their understanding that it is only by constantly raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines that can they completed their historical mission. they join the masses of the units in which they are stationed in studying changes in the class relations in the socialist period, the presence of the bourgeoisie inside the party and how to prevent capitalist restoration.

workers in propaganda teams regularly return to their factories of origin to report on their work to the factories' party committees and masses and do manual labour, so as to retain the fine qualities of the working people.

WORKER-PEASANT CADRES

Shanghai Workers, Peasants Made Leading Cadres

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 16, 1976)

a great number of workers and peasants have been placed in the leadership at various levels in china's biggest industrial city of shanghai during the ten years of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this new force accounts for 40 percent of the number of leading cadres at district, county and bureau levels and of the leading bodies of institutions of higher education.

among them are the secretary of the municipal committee of the communist party -- a textile worker; vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee -- formerly a peasant; secretary of a district party committee, one-time a ship-building worker; maintenance-worker turned party committee secretary of an university or county party committee secretary who formerly served as a woman barefoot doctor.

some of the newly promoted leading cadres have been elected members or alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee and members of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress.

the people's republic of china is a socialist state under the dictatorship of the proletariat based on the alliance of workers and peasants in which the working class is the leading class. because of this, outstanding workers and peasants are selected as leading cadres to participate in the running of state affairs. as chairman mao has put it: "it is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek empty fame but are ready for honest work. it is impossible for the working class to attain liberation without large numbers of such cadres."

the newly promoted cadres have been pathbreakers in rejecting the revisionist lines pushed by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. they organized the masses to expose and repudiate the party capitalist roaders. led by the party, they have either taken up posts in revolutionary committees at various levels or formed workers' propaganda team in line with chairman mao's teaching to carry out the revolution in a deep-going way in the fields of art and literature and education and exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

44-year-old shih kuo-hua is one among the many. he is now party committee secretary and chairman of the revolutionary committee of tungchi university, a noted

engineering institution. he was a maintenance worker of the shanghai number 35 cotton textile mill ten years ago. as a communist, he was one of the early rebels who stood out in criticizing the revisionist line in the factory. the workers later made him a leading member of the mill's revolutionary committee. in response to the party's instructions and entrusted by the working class, he led a workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team to tungchi university in 1970 where they joined teachers and students in carrying out the education revolution. he became the party committee secretary of the university in 1972. he is now also a member of the shanghai municipal party committee and a deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

"we don't believe in the least the bourgeois idea that only bourgeois intellectuals can run universities well. we, the working class, can run them well and transform the universities, where the bourgeoisie traditionally held sway, into places where successors to the cause of proletarian revolution can be trained. so long as we grasp the sharp weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, these universities can be made into instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat. with this as guide, we lead the teachers and students to act in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line, take class struggle as the key link, integrate with the workers and peasants and respond to the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour", said shih kuo-hua.

in his six years at the university, he spent most sundays studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. he applied chairman mao's teachings on the educational revolution to solving university problems. he and the deputy secretaries of the party committee reviewed various schools of theories on education and teaching methods at home and abroad, from ancient time to the present, in particular how education in the soviet union was turned into an instrument of revisionism. he said "by making comparisons, one can see the difference and distinguish between a revolutionary line in education and a line that means retrogression and restoration. only thus can we raise our ability to distinguish real marxism from the sham."

comrade shih does everything in his power to support the innovations in the revolution in education. the university's archaeological engineering faculty (known as the "may seventh" commune) is an advanced unit in educational revolution. teachers and students of the faculty link their teaching and study with designing and construction. to support and help improve and develop this open-door method, shih kuo-hua often joins them on

the construction sites and in the rural areas to help solve problems and sum up experience. he also goes to factories and departments concerned to win support for the educational revolution by putting before them the significance of keeping the school doors open to society. teachers and students praise him as a vanguard in the education revolution.

MAY 7 COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Many May 7 Colleges and Schools in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 17, 1976)

more than 700 "may 7" colleges and schools have been set up in honan province, central china, since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. among the 150,000 students enrolled, 80,000 have graduated and have played an important role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the rural areas.

according to chairman mao's "may 7 directive" and the party's educational policy, the aim of these colleges and schools is to train students as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. students are drawn from among cadres in the grassroot units, city young people settling in the countryside, rural youth returning home after graduation, demobilized armymen and workers and peasants with practical experience. to meet the needs of the countryside, the curricula include politics, chinese language, agronomy, machine building, electrical engineering, health, veterinary science, literature and art and bookkeeping and accounting courses. the periods of schooling vary from several months to three years. colleges and schools have transformed the old teaching material and compiled new texts in line with opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and their requirements. after graduation, the students become part of the corps of new-type peasants in the countryside.

these colleges and schools put the study of works of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and participation in the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie in first place. the schools, which adhere to the principle of combination of theory with practice, are run in an open-door way to maintain close ties with the three great revolutionary movements and establish a new system that combines teaching, production and scientific research.

SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1976 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 16, 1976)

china's 1976 spring export commodities fair closed here on may 15.

the fair, held in an excellent situation in which the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the cultural revolution has won great victories, drew large numbers of visitors. a warm atmosphere prevailed and trade negotiations and other activities were brisk.

staff members at the fair resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. keeping to the principles of independence and self-reliance and of equality and mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs, they signed a large number of import and export trade contracts with businessmen from the five continents. the amount involved in the transactions surpassed that of the last spring fair. a number of materials and equipment necessary to china's socialist construction were imported in a planned way.

the month-long fair received a total of 24,000 friends from 110 countries and regions all over the world, overseas chinese, taiwan compatriots residing in other countries and compatriots from hongkong and macao. the number of foreign businessmen who came for trade negotiations was greater than in any previous fair.

new zealand prime minister robert muldoon, many political, economic, military, cultural, sports, scientific and technological, health and journalist delegations and government officials from various countries visited the fair.

staff members working at the fair who came from all parts of china conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instructions on the great cultural revolution and the anti-right deviationist struggle after the opening of the fair.

associating with the actual circumstances on the economic front, they criticized teng hsiao-ping's crimes of opposing the principle of independence and self-reliance and advocating the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they said: we stand for independence and self-reliance. this does not mean we decline to study foreign experience. neither does it mean that we lock our door against the world and refuse to develop foreign trade or to introduce from abroad certain techniques and

equipment really useful to china. but this is entirely different from what teng hsiao-ping advocated, namely, depending on foreign techniques and equipment for developing china's economy so as to make imperialism and social-imperialism gain control of the development of china's economy and reduce china to their economic appendage.

study of chairman mao's instructions and mass criticism helped the staff members further raise their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and fired them with still greater revolutionary enthusiasm in work.

the visitors viewed the varied and colourful exhibits including models and photos showing the achievements of a number of advanced units distinguished in learning from taching and tachai, national pace-setters in industry and agriculture, and in revolutionizing the realm of the superstructure. the guests visited a number of factories and rural people's communes in kwangchow and in the pearl river delta in kwangtung province. they were deeply impressed by the achievements the chinese people have made by displaying their wisdom and talent to the full and giving full scope to the superiority of the socialist system under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and his principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". a visitor from an african country said: "your experience is valuable to us. we can't consolidate political independence without economic independence. the principle of independence and self-reliance is fundamental for the developing countries to develop national economy. my country is carrying out this principle like china. to benefit the economic development of both countries, we are willing to expand trade exchanges with china." after seeing the exhibits on taching and tachai, a taiwan compatriot now residing in japan said: "the exhibition itself is a powerful rebuttal to teng hsiao-ping's fallacy 'the present is not as good as the past' and serves as a sharp criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace which he advocated." some young students from hongkong said: "the fair has given us a lesson through the exhibits. tempered in the cultural revolution, the motherland has shown striking changes. 'everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart' and 'new scenes replacing the old'. the cultural revolution is excellent indeed excl. teng hsiao-ping slandered the cultural revolution in the same tune as all reactionaries. the exhibits presenting indisputable facts give them sound slaps in the face."

a sports exhibition was given and a soiree held yesterday for the visitors, marking the successful close of the fair.

HSISHA ISLANDS

Hsisha Islands Coastguards Deepen Criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(NCNA-English Haikou, May 17, 1976)

the heroic coastguards stationed on the hsisha islands in the south china sea are deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line while vigilantly defending the southern coast frontier of the motherland.

hsinhua correspondents who recently visited the hsisha islands saw red flags fluttering everywhere. on a small island covered with green fruit trees and vegetation, fighters were hard at study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and vehemently criticizing teng hsiao-ping's crimes of attempting to restore capitalism in china.

the artillery and signal units stationed on three scattered tropical islands have overcome many difficulties caused by high temperatures and lack of fresh water. the fighters said that they felt happy to defend the outpost of the motherland no matter what the hardships. on the shore of one small island, commanders and fighters were holding a meeting aboard a boat to criticise teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line and his criminal attempts to reverse the correct verdicts and restore capitalism. signalman yang kuo-tseng, who does his job very well, takes his off-duty time to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's important directives. he has taken an active part in the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. he said: "we live in hsisha, but our minds turn to peking. we should do a good job in standing sentry to guard against imperialist and revisionist invaders and, at the same time, we should be valiant fighters in criticizing the bourgeoisie."

another signalman, a fighter of miao nationality from the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, was born in a slave family. in the old society his predecessors worked as farm labourers for miao lords for generations. his family was liberated with the liberation of the country. in the past few years, after joining the army, he made rapid progress politically and joined the communist party. he is now a squad leader. in the current struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts, he is studying chairman mao's directives and said: "in the past, i knew only that miao lords, landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and rightists are still around and are not reconciled to their defeat, but i was never aware that

their representatives, the capitalist roaders, are still inside the party. they are peddling revisionist rubbish under the cloak of marxism-leninism, and they are really the most dangerous enemies at present." since the beginning of the current struggle, he has taken an active part in writing big-character posters and attending meetings to roundly criticize teng hsiao-ping's crimes.

the radarmen stationed on an islet of the yungto island group inlaid with colourful shells the slogan "defend hsisha, build hsisha." with the turning antennas on the high tower, the operators keep close watch on the fluorescent screen and over the sea.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

China's Nitrogenous Fertilizer Industry Growing Vigorously

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

china's small nitrogenous fertilizer plants have overfulfilled their production plans for the first four months of this year with first quarter output showing an increase of 50 percent over that of the same period last year.

the unprecedented increase is attributed to the criticism of the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt which helped promote production.

since the beginning of the year, workers of the small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises have made a serious study of marxist-leninist works and chairman mao's theses on class struggle. they have carried out a penetrating criticism and repudiation of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link." by the end of march, the ten small nitrogenous fertilizer plants in shihchiachuang prefecture, hopei province, had run 183 short courses to train activists in theoretical study. in the high tide of the movement to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist wind, workers raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their awareness of the need to continue the revolution. fired with greater socialist enthusiasm, they made a special effort to increase production. stable and high output was also registered in the small nitrogenous fertilizer plants of huihsien county in honan province, in changtai county, fukien province and in tai-an county, liaoning province.

the number of small nitrogenous fertilizer plants completed and put into operation in china is now 14 times the number for the eight years preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the synthetic ammonia output of the small plants last year accounted for 58 percent of the national total, or 19 times the 1965 figure.

HIGHWAY BRIDGES

Six Hundred Meter Long Highway Bridge Completed in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 17, 1976)

a 600-metre-long highway bridge spanning the pengchiang river was opened to traffic recently in the city of chiangmen in kwangtung province, south china.

the 11 arch highway bridge is in the national style. the main arch has a span of over 70 metres. the highway that runs through the bridge is 13.5 metres wide, with sidewalks for pedestrians on both flanks. the bridge, which can stand 20 tons, clears the surface of the water by 9.5 metres when the water table is at its highest and thus ensures safe passage for cargo and passenger ships.

the completion of the bridge greatly improves traffic and communication between chiangmen city and the counties around, promoting the exchange of materials between the ruban and rural areas and the development of local industry and agriculture.

the project was started on may first 1974. during the two years of its construction, local people put 270,000 man-days in voluntary labour to hasten its completion.

PRESS REVIEW

Peking Press Review

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

today's "people's daily" and all other peking papers frontpage under red banner headline an article by the editorial departments of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "the great cultural revolution will shine forever -- in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the may 16, 1966 circular of the central committee of the communist party of china".

carried in the upper right corner of the front page in all papers is a quotation from chairman mao printed in red: "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

the "people's daily" carries on its second page a long feature entitled "red all over shaoshanchung", which extols the great changes of the shaoshan brigade of the shaoshan commune in hunan province in the past decade since the start of the cultural revolution.

in the special column "great cultural revolution is excellent" on its third page, the paper publishes an article by a leading member of the party committee of a shanghai plant, "praise to great cultural revolution, deep criticism of teng hsiao-ping". another article with the heading "we will fight where there are capitalist-roaders", by three members of the workers propaganda team in tsinghua university, is carried in the same column.

page five is devoted to five coloured pictures under the banner headline "warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution". one of them is a reproduction of a large oil painting entitled "carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end", showing a moving scene of our great leader chairman mao amid workers, peasants, soldiers and young red guards in front of the tienanmen gate.

the "people's daily" and the other peking papers carry news items, poems, reportage and pictures in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the circular and in praise of the cultural revolution.

under the banner headline "warmly celebrate the tremendous victories of the great cultural revolution", the "peking daily" features a report of the mass rally held under the auspices of the peking municipal party committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee to mark the tenth anniversary of the publication of the circular.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Delegation of Communications Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 16, 1976)

the delegation of the chinese ministry of communications led by vice-minister peng teh-ching left here for home yesterday after a friendly visit to albania.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were l. leka, vice-minister of communications of albania, and s. spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

during its stay here, the delegation visited factories, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutes in the capital and other parts of the country. the chinese guests were accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception by leading members of local party organizations and governments and people wherever they went.

albanian minister of communications luan babameto and chinese ambassador liu chen-hua feted the delegation before its departure.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Anglo-Chinese Understanding Society Holds Annual Meeting

(NCNA-English London, May 15, 1976)

the society for anglo-chinese understanding held it's 11th annual meeting here today.

chairman felix greene and other leading members of the society as well as some 150 members from various branches in the country attended the meeting.

after commending china on her achievements both at home and abroad, greene said that the current class struggle waged by the chinese people at home is a

continuation of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a sign of the political strength of the people's republic of china.

turning to the international situation, he pointed out that the soviet expansion in the world must be exposed. the soviet union is a new form of imperialist power, and the danger of war between the superpowers is increasing, he said. the people in the western countries should draw lessons from the bitter consequences of the policy of the appeasement towards hitler in the 1930s, he emphasized.

chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials of the chinese embassy here were present at the meeting.

two chinese films -- "second ascent of the qomolangma peak" and "peasant paintings of huhsien county" -- were shown after the meeting to the warm welcome of the spectators.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Journalist Group Concludes Visit to Ghana

(NCNA-English Accra, May 15, 1976)

the chinese journalist group led by ling chien-hua, leading member of the editorial office of the "people's daily", left here for upper volta today after a ten-day friendly visit to ghana.

ghanaian commissioner for information r.e.a. kotei received the delegation on may 5. on the same day senior principal secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs e.k. otoo received the delegation on behalf of commissioner for foreign affairs r.j.a. felli. they had friendly talks with the chinese journalists.

during their stay in ghana, the chinese journalists visited the ashanti, western and central regions. they also visited factories, farms, irrigation projects, universities and the ghana news agency. they were given warm and cordial welcome by officials of the ghanaian information ministry, ghanaian journalists and friends wherever they went.

the ghanaian ministry of information gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese journalists on may 5 and the ghana journalists association held a reception for the same purpose that evening.

chinese ambassador to ghana yang ke-ming gave a reception on the visit of the chinese journalists on may 12.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Wing Visiting Group of Fukuoka Prefecture Leaves Peking for Kwangchow, Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

a japan-china friendship wing visiting group of fukuoka prefecture, japan, left peking by plane today to visit kwangchow and shanghai before going home. leader of the group consisting of over 130 people from various circles of the prefecture is torakichi tsutsui and chief adviser is sadao ishimura.

the visiting group arrived in peking on may 13. the following evening, the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome all members of the group. leading members of the group called on the peking municipal revolutionary committee in the afternoon of may 14 and they were warmly received by yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

yesterday afternoon, chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with leading members and representatives of the group members.

while in peking, the group visited tsinghua university, the central institute for nationalities, the peking hsinhua printing house and the peking crane factory and toured the palace museum, the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming dynasty's tombs).

torakichi tsutsui gave a return banquet yesterday evening.

Japanese Delegation for Recovery of Northern Territories Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

the japanese delegation of activists for promoting the recovery of the northern territories concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

leader of the delegation was tokumatsu sakamoto, leading member of the tokyo society for the promotion of the recovery of the northern territories and professor of aichi university, and deputy leader was naosuke yamamura.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan and leading members of organizations concerned sun ping-hua and wang chih-fan.

the delegation flew in here from shanghai yesterday afternoon. during their stay in shanghai, the japanese friends were honoured at a banquet given by the municipal revolutionary committee. the day before yesterday, they visited the lotien people's commune in paoshan county on the outskirts of shanghai. a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and japan prevailed at the commune headquarters where a streamer was inscribed with the slogan "firmly support the japanese people's just struggle to recover the northern territories". commune peasants beat drums and gongs while lively children sang and danced. as the japanese friends passed by the commune's golden wheat fields, the peasants working there warmly greeted them and invited them to their homes for a cordial chat.

the commune peasants said to the japanese friends: we poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely support the japanese people in their struggle for the recovery of the northern territories, and we will unite and fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle against hegemonism. "in china," said the japanese friends, "not only the workers but the masses of peasants as well support our struggle, and this has boosted our courage in struggle." at noon, the commune peasants treated the japanese friends to food and fruit they themselves had produced.

during a call at the shanghai diesel engine plant, the japanese friends had cordial discussions with workers there. they also visited the former residence of lu hsun, paid homage to his tomb and laid a wreath on it.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and feted a japanese visiting group led by japanese philosopher ken yamasaki with sakaji yamada as its secretary general here this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences under the chinese academy of sciences.

during their stay in china, the japanese friends have toured peking, shaoshan, changsha, shanghai, nanking, soochow and sian.

CHINA AND KOREA

Heads of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Return to Peking from Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

lu chin-tung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation to the third asian table tennis championship, and sung chung, deputy head of the delegation and honorary secretary-general of the asian table tennis union, returned here from pyongyang today.

they were welcomed at the railway station by chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission and leading members of the departments concerned li ching-chuan, wang hsiao-yun, chang chin-peng, chou ting-kuo, li feng-lou and fu chao-lou.

han chi hun, first secretary of the korean embassy here, was also present.

when the heads of the chinese delegation left pyongyang yesterday, they were seen off at the railway station by kim duk jun, chairman of the organizing committee of the third a.t.t.c., son gil chon, first deputy president of the a.t.t.u., and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

other members of the chinese delegation and table tennis players are continuing their friendly visit to korea.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Badminton Team Plays Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

well over 15,000 spectators watched the visiting mexican badminton team play its first series of friendly matches in china with the chinese team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people and badminton players of china and mexico prevailed in the indoor stadium.

minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation chen yu-niang and leading member of the chinese badminton association kuo lei were among those present. they met and had a friendly conversation with leader of the mexican badminton delegation victor jaramillo villalabos and deputy leader miguel ramirez vazquez before the matches started.

mexican ambassador to china omar martinez legorreta and officials of the embassy were also among the spectators.

three men's singles, one women's singles and two men's doubles matches were played between chinese and mexican players this evening. chinese players also paired with their mexican counterparts in a women's doubles and a mixed doubles match. the excellent skills shown by players of both sides drew rounds of warm applause.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ambassador to China and Wife Give Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

norwegian ambassador to china torleiv anda and mrs. anda gave a reception here at noon today on the occasion of the constitution day of norway.

among the guests attending the reception were yeh fei, minister of communications, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, shen tu, deputy director-general of the

general administration of civil aviation of china, chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Wushu Troupe Gives Premiere in Philippines

(NCNA-English Manila, May 17, 1976)

the chinese wushu troupe gave its premiere here yesterday evening.

among the 20,000 people watching the performance were fabian ver, presidential security command, adrian ee cristobal, special assistant to the president and secretary general of the writers union of the philippines, wilfredo estrada, vice-president of the national arnis (meaning traditional martial art in tagolog language) association of the philippines, and other high-ranking philippine officials and officers.

chinese ambassador to the philippines ko hua and diplomatic envoys of some countries here were also present.

an atmosphere of warmth and friendship between the peoples of china and the philippines prevailed in the coliseum. orlando yap, representative of the nutrition centre of the philippines, and hsu chi-hai, leader of the chinese wushu troupe, spoke at the opening ceremony.

at the premiere, the chinese wushu athletes performed group callisthenics, spearplay, omei daggers and group swordplay, which were highly praised by the spectators. many philippine friends said that chinese wushu showed the courageous, ingenious and dauntless spirit of the chinese people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 15, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ended its friendly visit to romania and left here for home today.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were ion stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan.

during the visit, the chinese government trade delegation attended the first meeting of the china-romania trade committee and held talks with the romanian government trade delegation led by ion stoian. the talks proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere and both sides were satisfied with the result of the talks.

the delegation was received in brasov by virgil trofin, member of the executive political committee of the central committee and first secretary of the brasov county committee of the romanian communist party. it paid a friendly call on mihail florescu, minister of the chemical industry.

the chinese delegation visited factories and enterprises in bucharest, brasov and ploiesti.

dinners in honour of the delegation were given on separate occasions by ion stoian and li ting-chuan.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation to Romania Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh got back to peking by air today after attending the first meeting of the china-romania joint trade committee and paying a friendly visit in romania.

among those meeting the delegation at the airport were vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Romanian Friendship Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with the romanian friendship visiting delegation this afternoon. leader of the delegation is ioachim moga, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first secretary of the hunedoara county party committee and chairman of the county people's council, and deputy leader is ion calinescu, secretary of the dimbovita county party committee and vice-chairman of the county people's council.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yang kung-su, cheng chih-ping and chang chang.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Other Distinguished Singapore Guests Visit Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, May 16, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, and his wife and the singapore good-will delegation he is leading arrived in yenan by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung.

vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee chang tse accompanied the distinguished guests from sian to yenan.

yenan is the revolutionary base area where the great leader chairman mao led the chinese people to win the great victories of the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation. there, the distinguished singapore guests visited the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there and the sites in yangchialing and the "date orchard" where chairman mao once worked and lived. the distinguished visitors also mounted the pagoda hill for a panoramic view of the city of yenan. in the course of the visit, the singapore prime minister

said: we are very glad to have come to visit yenan and get acquainted with the yenan people's revolutionary spirit. we wish the yenan people still greater achievements.

upon their arrival in yenan, prime minister and mrs. lee and the other distinguished guests were given a warm welcome by li hao, chairman of the yenan prefecture revolutionary committee, li hsiu-chuan, chairman of the yenan city revolutionary committee, and other local leading members. at the airport which flew the national flags of china and singapore, the welcomers beat waist drums and performed folk dances, expressing their profound sentiments for the distinguished guests from afar. prime minister and mrs. lee repeatedly waved to the welcoming crowd in acknowledgement.

in the evening, the yenan prefecture revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished singapore guests.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Other Distinguished Singapore Guests Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 17, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, his wife and the good-will delegation he is leading arrived in shanghai from yenan by special plane at noon today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung.

the distinguished singapore guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu and 1,500 people in shanghai.

the main streets of the city were bedecked with huge streamers of welcome and colourful bunting today. the airport flew the national flags of china and singapore. as prime minister and mrs. lee and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane to meet the welcomers, the people gathered there waved multi-coloured ribbons while shouting slogans of welcome. prime minister and mrs. lee waved to the welcomers repeatedly in acknowledgment.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of prime minister and mrs. lee and the other distinguished guests from singapore. in his toast, hsu ching-hsien said that the two peoples of china and singapore had always

sympathized with and supported each other in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles as well as in the struggles against hegemonism and power politics. "we are confident that the visit of the good-will delegation led by the prime minister will enhance and strengthen the friendly relations between china and singapore and the friendship between the two peoples," he said.

prime minister lee kuan yew said in his toast that he was deeply impressed on his first visit to shanghai by the orderly way that the ten-million-people city is organized. shanghai has turned from decadence to progress, from weakness to strength, and from an aimless society to a society with a great purpose, he added. the prime minister expressed the conviction that contacts and interchange between the two port cities of singapore and shanghai would grow steadily in the days to come.

the banquet was followed by a soiree at which the distinguished guests saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "trial of the chair" and the peking opera dance "battling sea waves".

earlier this afternoon, prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and other distinguished guests visited the shanghai municipal children's palace where they saw local children enjoy sports, dancing, music, painting and scientific and technical activities. a group of young musicians rendered two singapore numbers in honour of the illustrious visitors who warmly applauded the performers in appreciation. the guests also ascended shanghai mansion to have a bird's eye view of the sprawling city.

during a stopover at sian on their way to shanghai, prime minister and mrs. lee kuan yew and the other honoured guests from singapore were greeted at the airport by chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee li jui-shan and vice-chairmen ku feng-ming, chang tse, chang pei-hsin and yang meng-yun and chairman of the sian city revolutionary committee wang lin.

on their departure from yenan, the singapore guests were seen off at the airport by chairman of the yenan prefecture revolutionary committee li hao and chairman of the yenan city revolutionary committee li hsiu-chuan.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Another Ruse of New Tsars for Plunder, Exploitation, Control of Other Countries

- Commentary by NCNA correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

"levelling up" the economic development of the member nations of the "council for mutual economic assistance" (cmea) is a "historical inevitability" and a "general objective". this is a much advertised theme in the soviet press recently.

at the recently-concluded "25th congress" of the soviet revisionist party, brezhnev stated that the "elements of community (between the soviet union and other 'cmea' member nations) are increasing in their policy, economy, and social life. there is a gradual levelling up of their development".

the new tsars' viewpoint on the "levelling up" of the economic development of some countries is a refurbished version of bukharin's notorious "equilibrium theory" and is identical with khrushchov's fallacy of "synchronizing watches". this "levelling up" theory of the brezhnev clique is theoretically a heritage and a development of the viewpoints of its revisionist predecessors but in practice it is more blatant and vicious than those viewpoints. the soviet revisionists want by means of "levelling up" to "draw in" equipment, capital and labour from some more developed "cmea" states and gain control of the sovereignty and resources of the above-mentioned states and of some economically less developed states. in a word, they are bent on stepping up their plunder, exploitation and control of these states.

the soviet press asserts that "the method" of "levelling up" "is to accelerate the industrialization of backward areas and departments". as is well known, despite the fact that the soviet union is a social-imperialist superpower, the level of development of its many industrial departments and vast areas (such as siberia) is far more backward than that of the "cmea" states in east europe. under the smokescreen of "levelling up", the soviet union has in recent years forced some east european countries with a better industrial foundation to send an endless stream of labour force, materials and capital to the soviet union, helping it build giant combines, exploit resources and set up or extend raw material and fuel bases so as to accelerate the industrialization of the backward areas and departments in the soviet union.

in 1972, the soviet union forced bulgaria, hungary, east germany and poland to sign an agreement on "joint investment" for the building of the ustilimsk paper pulp combine in siberia. under the agreement these countries are required to provide the soviet union from 1973 to 1978 with capital, machinery and equipment as well as other materials to the value of more than 300 million rubles. in 1973 the east european countries had to build the kiembaevsk asbestos combine for the soviet union in south ural. during the construction period, these countries must provide the soviet union with 100 million rubles' worth of building machinery, equipment, materials and consumer goods. the orenburg natural gas pipeline now under construction in the soviet union is the biggest project forced upon the east european countries by the soviet union. according to soviet press reports, the construction of this 2,750-kilometre-long pipeline was shared by bulgaria, hungary, east germany, poland and czechoslovakia, with each country undertaking to build pipelines stretching 500-600 kilometres and three to five air pressing stations. to complete this project, these five countries must send more than 20,000 technicians and workers and put in a great amount of capital funds. in addition, the soviet union forced the east european countries to build phosphorus mines in estonia's kingissep and in kalatav. the soviet press admits that most of the 30 or more projects lie in the soviet union.

for years, the soviet union has exploited the east european countries ruthlessly and placed heavy burdens on them by forcing them to take part in capital construction on soviet territory. this is admitted even by the soviet press. the soviet paper "trud" in an article in september 1975 said, "more than 500 million rubles will be appropriated for investment in integrated projects built by the joint effort in the soviet union and most of the money depended on special loans from the cmea member states concerned."

chairman of the soviet state planning committee has admitted, "for the first time in the practice of economic ties with other countries, there is complete reliance on the manpower and materials of the building organizations of some cmea states to build a number of projects in the soviet union." the old-line imperialists robbed the colonies and semi-colonies of their resources and exploited their manpower by direct investment in foreign countries to build factories and open mines. apart from using the methods mentioned above, the new tsars today, under the signboard of "levelling up", "international division of labour" and "integration", force their "allies" to provide manpower, money and equipment for tapping resources and building factories in the soviet union. this shows that social-imperialism is not only weak economically, but also more greedy and crafty than old-line imperialism and colonialism.

at the same time, the soviet press creates public opinion by saying that it is "unnecessary" and "impossible" for countries in general and small countries in particular to develop independently new industrial departments, and "the most appropriate way for them to develop their national economies is to consolidate and perfect international economic, scientific and technical cooperation" and "expand and deepen the international division of labour". the essence of the above argument is that small countries are not allowed to "develop independently" their industries and must depend on "cooperation" and "division of labour" with the soviet union. under this pretext, the new tsars have completely put the mongolian economy under their control. an economic counsellor of the soviet embassy in mongolia, in an article on january 1, 1976, admitted that 14 ministries of the soviet union have "established direct ties" with their counterparts in mongolia and "most of them have sent their plenipotentiaries to mongolia" who take part in the "working out of annual plans", and have sent "soviet experts" to "manage production" and "draw up measures". some important industrial departments in mongolia such as the power and coal industries are in the hands of soviet "plenipotentiaries" and "experts".

soviet exports account for over 90 per cent of the machines and equipment imported by mongolia, 100 per cent of the tractors, farm and pastoral machines and fuel and 70 per cent of the daily necessities. the soviet investment in mining in mongolia is made exclusively to meet the need of the soviet union. not only most of the products belong to the soviet union but also the "general managers" of such enterprises are appointed by moscow. people can see from these facts that the soviet union is decidedly not "levelling up" its own economy with "backward areas" and "backward industry" but is intensifying its plunder and domination of the economically less developed states under the cover of "levelling up."

complaint stems from injustice. such a "levelling up" of profit at the expense of others has aroused strong dissatisfaction among other "cmea" member states and is boycotted by them. more and more people in these countries have learned from their own bitter experience that every time the soviet leading clique plays up "integration", "division of labour", "cooperation" and "levelling up", it means that it will fleece and exploit them. however, more ruthless exploitation and plunder and stronger control will only open wider the eyes of the people of other "cmea" member countries and arouse their stronger indignation and resistance against the new tsars.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Soviet Revisionists' Espionage Activities Abroad

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "dirty hands" on soviet espionage activities abroad. excerpts from the article read:

the soviet revisionist renegade clique has taken every opportunity to whitewash itself by declaring that it "does not interfere in the internal affairs" of other countries and that soviet personnel working abroad never do anything evil, "their hands clean, never involved in underground activities". but "since they oppose the revolution, it is impossible for them to cover up their true features completely." the soviet revisionists engage in espionage in all parts of the world and many have been caught red-handed. a few days ago, the japanese police authorities arrested another soviet spy working under the cloak of "journalist". this has put the soviet revisionists to shame.

to serve their needs of expansion and aggression and strive for world hegemony, the soviet revisionists have never ceased sending spies to all corners of the world to collect political, military and economic information of other countries. spies are planted in large numbers among soviet "diplomats", "correspondents", "merchants", "specialists" "students studying abroad" and "delegations" of all kinds. according to statistics, the number of spies sent out by moscow and local agents hired by it has reached 90,000. the despicable means and dirty dealings of the soviet spies are beyond description.

the soviet union's espionage directed against the u.s. is also carried out under the cover of "detente" and "improving" relations between the two countries. as the two superpowers have increasingly intensified their contention for hegemony, the soviet union has redoubled its efforts to spy on the u.s. according to an american newspaper, the number of spies from soviet-bloc nations operating in the u.s. "has increased by about 75 per cent in the last five years". u.s. intelligence experts agree that "detente, instead of easing their burden of counterespionage, actually has added materially to that burden." this is a cutting sarcasm to "an irreversible process of detente" chanted by the soviet revisionists.

facts show that the more soviet aggression and expansion are intensified, the more rampant soviet espionage becomes all over the globe. this cannot be covered up by any smart mask or glowing rhetoric.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Deputy Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of defence and foreign affairs of sri lanka, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendship visit to china by invitation.

he was greeted at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and officials of the embassy.

Sri Lanka Deputy Minister Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of defence and foreign affairs of sri lanka, was honoured at a banquet given by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung here this evening.

present were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife and officials of the embassy here.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy minister jayakody proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sri lanka and the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the two vice-ministers held talks this morning.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Communications Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

bengt norling, minister of communications of sweden, mrs. norling and their party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were yeh fei and yu mei, minister and vice-minister of communications.

swedish ambassador to china kaj bjork and mrs. bjork were present at the airport.

while in china, the swedish guests toured kwangchow, peking, sian, paochi, fengchou and hangchow and visited china's 1976 spring export commodities fair, factories, an electrified railway, a harbour and a people's commune and places of historical interest and scenic spots. they were welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

Vice Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Meets US Mathematics Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation with the pure and applied mathematics delegation of the united states here this afternoon. leader of the delegation is saunders maclane, vice-president of the national academy of sciences and professor of mathematics of the university of chicago, and deputy leader is george carrier, professor of applied mathematics of harvard university.

present on the occasion was william w. thomas, an official of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

also present were vice-chairman of the scientific and technological association of the people's republic of china chou pei-yuan, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences liu hua-ching, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including chao wei-shan, tang wen-sheng, chu yung-hsing, tuan hsueh-fu and wu wen-chun.

CHINA AND ASIA

Peking Reception Honors Table Tennis Delegations from Various Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

the chinese table tennis association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome table tennis delegations of various countries on a friendly visit to china after participating in the third asian table tennis championships.

they are from viet nam, laos, burma, sri lanka, bangladesh, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the yemen arab republic and other countries.

present were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese table tennis association and other organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, lu chin-tung, sung chung and hsu yin-sheng as well as table tennis coaches and players.

hsu yin-sheng, leading member of the chinese table tennis association, made a speech at the reception at which an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the asian people and players prevailed. on behalf of the all-china sports federation and the chinese table tennis association, he extended a warm welcome to the friends from the various countries and hailed the successful conclusion of the third asian table tennis championships.

some delegations will visit other parts of china before going home.

earlier, a table tennis delegation from macao was honoured at a reception given by the chinese table tennis association.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Delegation to International Conference on Coal-Dressing Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1976)

a chinese delegation led by hao feng-yin, council member of the chinese coal mining society, left here for australia by air yesterday to attend the seventh international conference on coal-dressing.

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T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

The Bourgeoisie Is Indeed Within the Party

- an analysis on the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1976)

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has been smashed. The Monument of Heroes is glistening; the Great Hall of the People is bathed in the sun. Greatly inspired by the two resolutions of the CCP Central Committee, the people of the whole country are deepening their criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and are continuing their triumphant advance.

A bad thing has turned into a good thing. It is good in that it has exposed the enemies and educated the people. In this incident, with its criminal activities by the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party and counter-revolutionaries in society, the people have been provided with a rare teaching material by negative example. This lesson helps us understand more thoroughly many important aspects, one of the most important being that during the historical period of socialism, the bourgeoisie is indeed "inside the Communist Party."

How did the counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square come about? It was generated inside the Party. The arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing was the general behind-the-scenes boss of this counter-revolutionary political incident.

Here we can make an analysis of this incident from beginning to end. Shortly after resuming work, with the frantic zeal of the "home-going contingent," Teng Hsiao-p'ing began lecturing here, there and everywhere, spreading fallacies and fabricating rumors to confuse the minds of the people. He mustered restorationist forces, brandished the big stick of "rectification," pushed his revisionist program and line, and vigorously stirred up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Treading on air for time, the old and new bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists thought that the day when they could stage a capitalist comeback was close at hand. However, the great struggle initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has turned their fond dream into ashes.

To them, it was a terrible disaster indeed. With deep-seated hatred, they therefore described the movement to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts as "a sudden change of weather with dark clouds hanging low and eerie winds blowing." They hurriedly leaped forth to wage a desperate struggle. Newly engendered and old-brand counter-revolutionaries, hooligans of all descriptions and the dregs of society, gathered at T'ienanmen Square to create trouble. They played with words, committed acts of violence, and set things on fire. So "devils weep and wolves howl" and "swords are unsheathed" at the same time.

What were they trying to do? Attempting to protect Teng Hsiao-p'ing and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is crystal clear if we take a hard look at the program and slogans put forth by those counter-revolutionaries. To begin with, the trash they peddled was not of their own invention but was borrowed from Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They worked hand in glove with Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "three directives as the key link" became their ensign. The political rumors fabricated by "Teng's rumor-mongering company" appeared in their reactionary speeches, poems and leaflets. Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposed our great leader Chairman Mao, brazenly attempted to split the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and viciously attacked the so-called "anti-Marxist class enemies." Dancing to the same music, they too maliciously attacked Chairman Mao and frenziedly called for "genuine Marxism-Leninism" and the overthrow of "those scholars who emasculate Marxism-Leninism." Since Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposed and attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat, they too cursed socialist China as a "feudal society of Ch'in Shih Huang." Teng Hsiao-p'ing put up the signboard of "four modernizations," opposed "taking class struggle a s the key link" and advertised that "white or black, any cat which catches mice is a good cat." They parrotted Teng Hsiao-p'ing, clamoring that "we can't call a cat a good cat if it cannot catch mice." This showed that those de ns, monsters, devils and clowns who made trouble at T'ienanmen Square all danced to the tune played by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. The T'ienanman Square incident was the evil consequence of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It was an unbridled counter-attack launched by the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party against the struggle to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and a great exposure of the reactionary feature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

The counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square shows that the political representative and commander of the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party.

During this incident, a handful of counter-revolutionary hooligans gathered and clamored for casting Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy. Why did they want to look for their own leader in the Communist Party? Judging by the law of class struggle, this is not strange.

Lenin said: "What is restoration? It is the reversion of state power to the political representatives of the old order." ("The Agrarian Program of Social-Democracy in the First Russian Revolution," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XIII, pp. 303-304) In order to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, counter-revolutionaries must find such political representatives. But where to find them? The bourgeoisie outside the Party is notorious. It has no power, and therefore does not qualify. But the bourgeoisie inside the Party, like the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing, in particular, can fit such a role.

Capitalist-roaders who have sneaked into the Party and hide under the camouflage of Marxism-Leninism, can use the power in their hands to enact and pursue revisionist programs and lines and can turn the instrument of proletarian dictatorship into one against this dictatorship. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line represents, in a concentrated form, the interests and demands of all old and new bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party and of those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. The bourgeoisie and demons and monsters of all kinds in society pin their hopes of restoration and their entire fate on Party capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

This was why the handful of counter-revolutionary hooligans at T'ienanmen Square went all out to praise him and talked nonsense saying, "With Teng Hsiao-p'ing presiding over work at the center, a decisive victory has been won in the struggle" and "the people are overjoyed." They also sorrowfully described the criticism of him as "the greatest loss." They also frenziedly yelled for bringing out Teng Hsiao-p'ing to "serve as the premier" and play the role of Nagy in China.

All this clearly shows that in the struggle against the proletariat, Party capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing are the commanders of all social forces and cliques which resist the socialist revolution, are hostile to and work to undermine socialist construction, and carry out a test of strength with the proletariat.

In the T'ienanmen Square incident, the counter-revolutionary activities of the handful of class enemies were clearly characterized by their protection of capitalist-roaders and safeguarding of the interests of the bourgeoisie in the Party.

This gang of counter-revolutionaries went all out to smear the great proletarian cultural revolution, frenziedly attacked the revolutionary actions of the masses in exposing and criticizing the capitalist-roaders, and deliberately disturbed the class front. Saying that "veteran revolutionaries

only end in being branded as capitalist-roaders, demons and monsters," they undisguisedly aired grievances for and called home the souls of such unrepentant capitalist-roaders as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in a vain attempt to reverse verdicts for them. This gang of counter-revolutionaries also attacked the restriction of bourgeois rights, clamoring that this was an "unfeasible truth."

Bourgeois rights are the life-blood of Party capitalist-roaders who invariably oppose any measure to restrict them. The attack against the restriction of bourgeois rights by the handful of counter-revolutionaries shows how eager they are to consolidate and extend bourgeois rights and defend the interests of the Party capitalist-roaders.

During the T'ienanmen Square incident, the counter-revolutionaries put the protection of capitalist-roaders and of the interests of the bourgeoisie inside the Party above all else. Why? One trouble-making criminal said: "If Teng Hsiao-p'ing doesn't fall, it means I'll be lucky one day." This makes it crystal clear that protecting the interests of the Party capitalist-roaders means in the final analysis protecting the interests of the entire bourgeoisie and those of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. Had the scheme of the Party capitalist-roaders to restore capitalism been successful, the overthrown exploiting classes would have recovered their lost "paradise." The relations among them can be described as "sharing losses and honors together." The fact that with regard to the bourgeoisie, those inside the Party are now in a pivotal position reflects the change in class relations during the historical period of socialism.

Lu Hsün once said: "Our sores are treasures to the enemy." When a handful of counter-revolutionary hooligans staged the riot at T'ienanmen Square, the new Tsars of the Kremlin were elated. They hurriedly cranked up their propaganda machine to embellish Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the counter-revolutionaries and boost their morale. They claimed that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line had won "enthusiastic support" (read as support by the old and new bourgeoisie and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists of China and Soviet revisionist social-imperialism). Seeing that the handful of counter-revolutionaries committed acts of violence and did evil at T'ienanmen Square in the Chinese capital, the Soviet revisionist lords thought that this time China's "healthy forces" could "have a decisive say." In the past they had pinned their hopes on P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and now again pinned their hopes on Teng Hsiao-p'ing. But they rejoiced too soon. Before the new Tsars could formally proclaim a decree offering amnesty and enlistment to the contemporary Sung Chiang, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those counter-revolutionaries who supported him met their defeat. His fall was as rapid as his rise. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's quick collapse made the Soviet revisionists feel dejected, and they could not help from shouting that they were "shocked." The ugly performance of the Soviet revisionists in changing from joy to sorrow and in turning laughter into tears showed that, like the class enemy at home, Soviet revisionism staked its money on Party capitalist-roaders for the subversion of China's proletarian dictatorship and the restoration of capitalism in China, and that it would keep on gambling after losing a wager. This proved also by

negative example that the greatest menace to the dictatorship of the proletariat comes from the bourgeoisie inside the Party, the capitalist-roaders in the Party.

Though a great victory has been won, the struggle is by no means over. Our struggle against the Party capitalist-roaders is bound to be long and tortuous. At the same time, it is imperative to see that so long as capitalist-roaders like Teng Hsiao-p'ing exist, inevitably monsters and freaks of all descriptions in society will collude with them to incite and create trouble. The revolutionary people must maintain high vigilance and never slacken their fighting will. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Even great storms are not to be feared. It is amid great storms that human society progresses." ("Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work") Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is invincible. The broad masses of the people want revolution. So long as we adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, take class struggle as the key link, combat and guard against revisionism and carry on the revolution, we will head from victory to still greater victory as we ride the winds and waves along the socialist course of navigation.

* * *

RED GUARDS

Advance Boldly with Songs on Our Lips

by

Chi Meng (计 猛) and Yen Chün (阎 军)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 16, 1976)

Ten years ago, the May 16 "Circular" of the Party Central Committee under the auspices of our great leader Chairman Mao sounded the clarion call of the great proletarian cultural revolution for advance. At that time, there was a battle song. Whenever it was sung, the signal fire of the call to battle would rise in our minds and the backlash of the battle against the storm would churn in our hearts. As I recall its clangorous words, I seem to have heard the gunfire of the general offensive at dawn. We feel its blazing notes like the strong pulse of the great era beating in the blood vessels all over our bodies.

Ah, no Red Guards who have grown up with the great proletarian cultural revolution could forget this song:

"Pick up the pen, and use it as a sword or gun,
The Red Guards heroically go to the battlefront.
They dare to criticize and wage struggle
And are pathbreakers in the great cultural revolution!"

With the roar of a gun the bombardment of the "Circular" destroyed the decadent embankment of the counter-revolutionary "February Outline," and the rolling torrents of the great proletarian cultural revolution burst out with irresistible force and in powerful waves!

We remember that----

When the big-character poster bombarding the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education was posted on the door of the old Party committee of the school, we had softly and excitedly sung this song;

In the dark house which imprisoned the so-called "anti-Party group," disdaining the encirclement of the work team sent by Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing to push the bourgeois reactionary line, we had loudly and demonstrationally sung this song.

When the counter-revolutionary eerir wind of secessionism and economism blew here, as we encouraged one another to fight in unity and adhere to the great orientation of struggle, we had sentimentally and delightedly sung this song;

On the rostrums of mass rallies, in harmony with the earth-shaking war cries of millions of people, we had excitedly and proudly sung this song.

As the song was sung, we concentrated the awe-inspiring and powerful ranks of the Red Guards;

As the song was sung, we enkindled the raging fire of revolutionary rebellion;

As the song was sung, we swept out of the door the old ideology, old culture, old customs and habits under the protection of revisionism;

As the song was sung, we followed the working class and sent out the train detained by capitalist-roaders;

As the song was sung, we fought together with the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and seized power from the capitalist roaders;

As the song was sung, at T'ienanmen Square bathed in golden light, we were happily reviewed by our great leader Chairman Mao.

.....

yes, we do remember, and all of us do remember!

Perhaps, the melody of this song is not fine enough and the words are crude. The poetic quality of its structure is out of the question, and its words are also not properly intoned. It is not found in song books and the singers have also not listed it among items to be preserved.

But, this is really a battle song expressing our hearts' desire.

Like a big-character poster, it has refuted all the fallacies that "to rebel is not justified";

Like a call for charging forward, it encourages the fighters to lift the spears in their hands;

Like a fiery banner, it guides the mounted and foot soldiers toward the target of attack;

Like a powerful gust of east wind, it sweeps all over the mountains and rivers of the vast mother country.

Thousands of Red Guards proudly look upon it as their own battle song!

We have for a long time searched our minds: Why is it that this short song has such glamor and effects?

Some people say that it embodies the character of the Red Guards.

But what is the character of the Red Guards? Why do they love this song?

Some people say that it beats with the pulse of the great cultural revolution.

But what is the pulse of the great cultural revolution? Why does it need this song?

Obviously the answer can only be traced back to the historical environment of the broad and profound class struggle ten years ago.

History tells us that the development of class struggle has brought the revolution to the critical moment of life and death----

With the old landlords and capitalists overthrown by the people, there has also emerged a new bourgeoisie in the Party--the capitalist-roaders within the Party. They recruit deserters and turncoats, form factions for selfish ends, pull together the bourgeois headquarters and push the revisionist line. They turn power into capital, strengthen and extend bourgeois rights and unscrupulously encroach upon the fruits of revolution. They vigorously promote material incentives, put bonuses in command and use the goulash prepared with the "theory of productive forces" to tempt people to work for increasing their profits. Donning the mantle of Marxism-Leninism, and use the black juice of "communist self-cultivation" to water the venomous mushrooms of new bourgeois elements. They use the broken broom of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" to beat out the raging fire of the proletarian struggle. They want to lead the proletarian revolution for abolishing the system of private ownership back to the old track of restoring capitalism.

We are up against two kinds of destiny----

Either by going along with them, and like the Soviet Union, where "up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag," the minority will amass a fortune and get rich but the majority will once again fall into the abyss of suffering.

Or by declaring war on them in order to realize the communist cause, which represents the interests of the overwhelming majority of people and for which innumerable revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives, uphold Marxism-Leninism, and insist on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to greet the morrow of the liberation of the whole mankind and greet the torrential rain!

We must envisage reality and make a choice between Marxism and revisionism, and between continuing the revolution and restoration and regression!

"We couldn't do without the great proletarian cultural revolution." With a penetrating insight for unpredictable changes and steering the ship in the torrents, our great leader Chairman Mao again and again organized the whole Party and people of the whole country to open fire on the bourgeoisie. Now, faced with the serious danger of the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat by capitalist-roaders in the Party, Chairman Mao once again charted in the brilliant "Circular" with the great spirit of a proletarian revolutionary the brilliant and wise strategy of "criticizing the bourgeois representatives who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army

and various spheres of culture," and in particular, of criticizing "those capitalist-roaders in power in the Party who support the bourgeois academic lords."

Thus, there has emerged the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution. What does the great cultural revolution do? It wages class struggle and criticizes the capitalist-roaders within the Party! This is the pulse of its life.

Thus, there has emerged the stirring and seething Red Guard movement. What do the Red Guards do? They wage class struggle and criticize the capitalist-roaders within the Party! This is their militant character!

Ah, this is precisely the melody of the battle song transformed from the pulse of the era and the soul of the battle song forged by the character of the fighters!

"Pick up the pen and use it as a sword or gun,
The Red Guards heroically go to the battlefront...."

Ah, you are the martial song ringing with the loudest notes of the era!

You are the battle song that encourages people to continue the revolution!

Yes, you are not produced by any artist, but are the collective creation of the ordinary Red Guard fighters.

Yes, you do not draw help from the voice of any singer, but are spread everywhere by the roaring waves of enthusiasm of the great mass movement!

However, this has precisely shown that the criticism of the capitalist-roaders in the Party is a loud cry emitted from the chests of millions upon millions of people with their hearts touched and feelings moved. It is precisely the focal summation of the urgent need for the superstructure to conform to the economic base, the relations of production to conform to the productive forces, and the proletariat to ultimately triumph over the bourgeoisie in socialist society!

"The tide in the spring river is linked with the sea; the moon above the sea rises with the tide." The revolution has created a battle song, and the battle song has revealed the revolution.

To hell with the lies in the discussion of so-called "pure learning." How repulsive the capitalist-roader is in his shameless castration of Marxism-Leninism. Our reply to him can only be to carry out the proletarian political revolution!

To hell with the fallacy of so-called "equality for all before truth." How tyrannical the capitalist-roader is in implementing White Terror toward the revolutionary people. Our reply to him can only be the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

As we sing this song, we have to do this----

Use big and inspiring slogans to expose the plot of Liu Shao-ch'i and company for suppressing the proletarian revolutionaries;

Use big-character posters which cover heaven and earth to sweep away the trash of Liu Shao-ch'i and company for restoring capitalism;

Use incisive articles to refute Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist fallacies;

Use impassioned speeches to accuse Liu Shao-ch'i of his crimes in rebellion, capitulation to the enemy and betrayal of the revolution!

Criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education;

Criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art;

Criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in public health;

Criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist "san-tzu i-pao" and "T'aoyüan experience";

Criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises!

....

Criticism, criticism! Thoroughly and persistently unfold revolutionary mass criticism!

Who says that this is "a lawsuit in writing"? Who says that this is "empty talk"?

"The weapon of criticism certainly cannot replace the criticism of weapons; material force must be overthrown by material force; but theory, too, becomes a material force once it seizes the masses." ("Introduction to Critique of Hegel's 'Philosophy of Right'," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 9)

All the eight hundred million people are critics. The theory of continuing the revolution has already become the inexhaustible strength of the proletariat and the revolutionary people in their heroic struggle against the capitalist-roaders in the Party and formed a turbulent revolutionary torrent.

How many people have seriously studied in the course of making mass criticism, and for the first time, braved the storm of actual struggle, and heroically scaled the pinnacles of Marxist-Leninist theory.

How many people have suddenly awakened in mass criticism, and for the first time, sharpened their eyes, discerned the capitalist-roaders in the Party

who are actually the bourgeoisie but normally don the "communist" cloak, and discerned the acute, complicated and heart-stirring class struggle in the peaceful socialist environment.

How many people have contemplated in mass criticism, and deep in their thought, "fought self and criticized revisionism" and thoroughly unfolded the battle between the two kinds of ideology. They determinedly have removed the ulcer of corruption by bourgeois rights and gone in the midst of the masses to fight for a new lease of proletarian revolutionary youth.

How many people have grown to maturity in mass criticism and for the first time, put down in their curriculum-vitae the sparkling word: revolution. They have correctly recognized this bright golden road leading to the ideal realm. They are not afraid of stumbling and are bold in resisting the evil wind. Fully confident of victory, they have stepped on the journey of life!

....

Ah, the battle song of revolutionary mass criticism,you have dissolved yourself into the east wind of the great revolution and into the hearts of millions of people.

"Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying." Ten years of revolution, ten years of struggle. Ten years have passed but the struggle has not stopped for a single day and so is the song.

From the factory to the village, from the school to the barrack, from the anti-revisionist outpost covered with white snow to the brink of South Sea with rolling waves, from the seething city to the quiet village town, the banners of the contingents of Marxist-Leninist theorists are hoisted everywhere, and every place is glittering with the bright lights of political evening schools for studying Chairman Mao's works. The spring seedlings of socialist new things have grown to maturity in face of the curses of capitalist-roaders, and the worker-peasant alliance has formed a bastion of iron for defending the dictatorship of the proletariat!

The east wind has brought spring rain and there is a version of the old song "Willow Twigs." One new victory after another and one new struggle after another have converged to give form to thousands of even more martial and sonorous battle songs of revolutionary mass criticism!

Amidst the song, we have whipped up the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and shattered the pipe-dream of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to usurp power for restoration.

Amidst the song, we have participated in the struggle to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and restrict bourgeois rights.

However, as we advance in the flush of victory with the battle song on our lips, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has again whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road, and the revolutionary people have to wage struggle! We can never stop singing the song, "Pick up the pen and use it as a sword or gun."

We must carry forward the combat spirit of the great cultural revolution, and full of revolutionary pride, we must thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, repel the Right-deivation wind to reverse verdicts, defend the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Sing aloud, the battle song of revolutionary mass criticism!

Chairman Mao waves his hand and I go forward! Let us continue the long march for realizing communism with the martial song on our lips!

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING'S FALLACIES

Doggedly Uphold the Party's Fundamental Theory and Practice

- a criticism of the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party

by

Nan Yü (南 郁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1976)

Chairman Mao recently taught us: "What! 'Taking the three directives as the key link!' Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle. Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." In the current great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, seriously understanding the spirit of this brilliant directive is of vital significance to us in persistently taking class struggle as the key link in all fields and at all stages during the period of socialism, concentrating criticism on the revisionist line pushed by the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and criticizing the theoretical foundation of this line--the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces.

In criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in 1965, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Class contradictions, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transition period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so." That unrepentant capitalist-roader in power within the Party put forth the revisionist program with "three three directives as the key link," negated taking class struggle as the key link and disavowed the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the principal contradiction in the whole historical period of socialism. This exactly ran counter to our Party's fundamental theory and practice in socialist revolution in the past 20 years and more. The trash publicized by him was the theory of the dying out of class struggle through and through.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "With the socialist revolution, they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture, there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's recent teachings on class struggle as the key link and his extremely profound Marxist-Leninist analysis on the whereabouts of the bourgeoisie in the period of socialism have summed up the historical experience of our Party in conducting socialist revolution in the past 20 years and more. That is: to persist in taking class struggle as the key link and to wage unceasing struggles between the proletariat

and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between the Marxist line and the revisionist line; especially, to see soberly that the bourgeoisie exists not only in society but also within the Party, that is, the power-holders following the capitalist road within the Party. The capitalist-roaders within the Party do more harm to the dictatorship of the proletariat than the bourgeoisie in society does. The proletariat cannot lose its vigilance against them and must expose in time their true features and smash their activities of capitalist restoration, so that our revolutionary cause may continuously advance along the socialist road.

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out at the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Party Central Committee: After the seizure of political power of the whole country, the principal internal contradiction is "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." He foresaw that "the bourgeois clique may possibly conquer the weak-willed among our ranks." Thus he sounded the alarm to the whole Party. True, not long after the founding of new China, the bourgeoisie in society acted in collusion with the representatives of the bourgeoisie within the Party and launched a rabid attack against the proletariat. Chairman Mao led the whole Party and the people of the whole country in launching the large-scale "three-anti" and "five-anti" movements to repulse their attack. The victory in the resist-US and aid-Korea campaign was assured. The dictatorship of the proletariat was consolidated. The ranks of our Party were purified. After that, the anti-Party alliance of Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih within the Party was smashed. These struggles upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, safeguarded the political power of the proletariat, stimulated the rapid restoration and development of the national economy and prepared conditions for the smooth progress of socialist transformation.

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was completed in the main, Chairman Mao again pointed out to us in good time: "The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." He also stressed in particular that "it is necessary to unfold criticism against revisionism." Not long afterward, there were carried out a struggle to repulse the attack waged by bourgeois rightists against the Party and a struggle to oppose P'eng Te-huai's Right opportunism. All this pointed to the unqualified correctness of Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertion and his great foresight.

In 1962, at the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionistline which vainly attempted to bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism, and put forward a more comprehensive basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism. He pointed out, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism,there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." Chairman Mao also taught the whole Party "to

guard against the emergence of revisionism and especially the emergence of revisionism in the Party Central Committee."

In the socialist education movement, Chairman Mao unfolded a tit-for-tat struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i and company's fallacies, such as the so-called "contradiction between four cleans and four non-cleans," aimed at altering the Party's basic line and changing the general orientation of the struggle. He pointed out more clearly that "the focus of the movement is to purge those power-holders taking the capitalist road within the Party." Following this, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution to smash the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thus winning a great victory in the great cultural revolution.

Our Party's fundamental theory and practice of conducting socialist revolution in the past 20 years and more show, and will continue to show, during the protracted struggle in the future: In the whole historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie and the emphasis is on the power-holders taking the capitalist road within the Party. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the bourgeoisie seeking restoration will invariably pin their hopes mainly on the power-holders taking the capitalist road within the Party who represent the interests and aspirations of the bourgeoisie.

"The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This is a profound education by negative example given to the revolutionary people by the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. This makes us further realize that class struggle has not died out but is protracted, tortuous and at times even very acute. We realize that this is a social phenomenon that will exist for a long time in the historical period of socialism, is determined by the principal contradiction in socialist society and is independent of man's will.

In summing up the struggle to smash P'eng Te-huai's anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The struggle appearing in Lushan ina class struggle and a continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, in the socialist revolution in the past ten years. In China and in our Party, it seems that the struggle of this kind will go on, at least for twenty years or possibly half a century. In sum, it will not cease until the total elimination of classes." What is the great proletarian cultural revolution for? It is the class struggle waged by the proletarian against the bourgeoisie, with the emphasis on the struggle against the bourgeoisie within the Party, i.e., the capitalist-roaders.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, many of those who formerly committed the mistake of taking the capitalist road are willing to repent and, with the help of the revolutionary masses, have embarked on the road to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. But a very few of them are unwilling to repent. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party put forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key

link" and persisted in a revisionist line antagonistic to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. His bourgeois world outlook is deep-rooted. Though criticized and educated by the Party and the masses many times, he still stubbornly took the bourgeois stand and refused to honestly correct his mistakes. Therefore, once he came to power again, he reasserted his old self, waved a red flag to oppose the red flag, negated taking class struggle as the key link, tampered with the Party's basic line, pushed the revisionist line and vigorously worked for restoration and regression.

At the end of 1974, Chairman Mao's important instructions on the question of theory revealed from the plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat the social origin of struggle between the two classes and between the two roads in socialist society. This deepens our understanding of the Party's fundamental theory and practice in the past twenty years and more, and makes us see more clearly that the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and the new bourgeois elements as well as those bent on following the capitalist road and on extending bourgeois rights are the social foundation giving rise to the unrepentant power-holders following the capitalist road within the Party. So long as antagonistic classes still exist and so long as capitalist factors and bourgeois rights--which are the soil and conditions engendering the new bourgeoisie--still exist in urban and rural areas, the capitalist-roaders within the Party will also exist and the struggle of the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses against the capitalist-roaders also will not stop.

Developing in depth, the current struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party is aimed at reversing the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settling accounts with it and fundamentally negating the great proletarian cultural revolution. He went everywhere to spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces and various other absurdities. He basically denied the existence of class struggle within the Party, the existence of capitalist-roaders within the Party pushing the revisionist line as he did, and basically denied the need of the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including various spheres of culture.

In their eyes, the great proletarian cultural revolution in which millions of people participated to criticize the revisionist line and their struggle against the capitalist-roaders within the Party are unnecessary and wrong. In sum, they basically deny that they themselves are capitalist-roaders within the Party. They are extremely dissatisfied with their having been exposed and criticized in the great cultural revolution. Their one desire is to reverse the verdicts on Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionist line and to continue following the capitalist road. The fact of the emergence of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts once again tells us clearly that: The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has not died out but remains acute and heated. Those capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and the proletarian revolutionaries must continue to fight.

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle. His aim was to cover up capitalist-roaders who were still on the capitalist road, to sap the revolutionary will of the people, to stop the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and to give these bourgeois agents free reins in launching a vengeful counter-attack against the proletariat and restoring capitalism. In fact, he has never stopped attacking the proletariat politically, ideologically and organizationally.

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party put forward "taking the three directives as the key link" and used the theory of class conciliation and the theory of the dying out of class struggle to tamper with the Marxist doctrine of class struggle and push the revisionist line. This is not a new invention made by him but is a common feature shared by all revisionists, new and old. Since the revisionists want to capitulate to the bourgeoisie and attack the proletariat, they will invariably emasculate Marxism of its revolutionary soul, forbid the proletariat to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie and allow only the bourgeoisie to wage struggle against the proletariat.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself continuously advocated such trash before the great cultural revolution. During the period of the democratic revolution, he "solemnly declared": "The Communist Party does not create class struggle. On the contrary, we advocate class unity." In September 1949, he declared, "Hereafter the foremost task is 'economic construction'." In 1956, he said, "The task from now on is construction. Now the class contradiction has been basically resolved." In 1962, he openly declared, "Now the most important problem is the production of more grain. So long as production can be increased, working on one's own is also permissible. Black or white, a cat which catches mice is a good cat." Though he had gone through the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he still believed in things like "black or white cat." He took over the slogan for the realization of four modernizations, toyed with eclectic tactics, equated revolution with production and politics with economics and even reversed their order, and cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link."

Such tactics have a certain deceptive effect. But by just checking his speeches and acts against our Party's fundamental theory and practice in the past twenty years and more, we can easily see that he "does not extend the recognition of class struggle to what is the cardinal point." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 200) He consistently negated taking class struggle as the key link and negated the Party's basic line and the dictatorship of the proletariat and has never been a Marxist.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." We must persist in the theory and practice of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly smash the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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Analysis of "Pleading for the People"

by

Wu Chieh-ying (吴洁英) of Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant, and

Wu Li-p'ing (吴丽萍) of Shanghai Radio No. 7 Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1976)

"Pleading for the people" is a trick played by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. To launch a vengeful counter-attack against the great proletarian cultural revolution, he struck the pose of a compassion-filled savior, airing grievances for someone today and pleading the case for another tomorrow, and talking about "Hurting one's feelings," "Studying what is not of immediate use," "Caring for" "White expertise," etc. He raised "stability and unity" and "boosting the national economy" to the position of the "general program" for various tasks. In doing so, he also assumed the attitude of "pleading for the people." He acted as if he alone was the real representative of the interests of the people. Without him, the people not only would live in miseries but also would practically "be ruined, everyone of them." What sensational words! He actually was another "Hai Jui, a just magistrate!"

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party was so keen on "pleading for the people." Was he really concerned with the well-being of the people and interested in socialist construction? A comparation between his other words and his deeds will make everything crystal clear. Hear this. "When people say you have restored the old order, you have done your work well." These words have really betrayed the secret. Actually, his "pleading for the people" is closely linked with "restoration." "What does restoration mean? Restoration means the falling of state power into the hands of the political representatives of the old system." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XIII, pp. 303-304)

In 1949, we founded a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the great cultural revolution, we further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party represented the restorationist aspirations of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and the wishes of the newly engendered bourgeoisie for seizing power. Their "work" was solely aimed at seizing power and placing it in the hands of the landlord and bourgeois classes and their representatives who had already "fallen into obscurity." The real implication of "pleading for the people" is "pleading" for the landlord and bourgeois classes and the intellectuals serving the bourgeoisie.

Exploiting the tactics of "pleading for the people" in a vengeful counter-attack against the revolutionary people is now a new invention by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. More than 2,000 years ago, in pushing the reactionary political program of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety," the restorationist zealot Confucius disguised himself up as

"a happy and easy-going gentleman and the guardian of the people," frenziedly clamoring for "calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity" and trying by every means to rehabilitate the slave-owning aristocrats who had fallen out of power. To restore "the ways of ancient kings," Mencius, the No. 2 boss of the Confucius school similarly slandered the political power of the newly emerging landlord class as "tyrannical rule" and went all-out to restore the reputation of the slave-owning chieftains already criticized by the reovlutionary forces. All this shows that "pleading for the people" has been a trick habitually used by the fallen reactionary class to oppose reform and progress and practice restoration and regression.

Just as Confucius' "calling to office those who had fallen into obscurity" served the promotion of the reactionary political program of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety," so the trick of "pleading for the people" played by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party was also aimed at pushing his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link." This was something repeatedly experienced by the revolutionary people. Peng Te-huai's "pleading for the people" had been criticized by the revolutionary people. The plan of a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, "Outline of Project '571'," elaborately concocted by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was also a living example of "pleading for the people." Lin Piao and company viciously remarked that "the peasants are short of food and clothing," the workers "suffer exploitation in a disguised form," the sending of cadres to the "May 7" cadres school "is unemployment in disguise," the rustication of educated young people "is reform through labor in a disguised form," etc. Under the smokescreen of "pleading for the people," he aimed the spearhead at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and frenziedly attempted to set up a feudalist fascist dynasty of his own. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party staged again the old play of "pleading for the people" before the revolutionary people with a high degree of consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. He was only wasting his efforts. Such a replay of the same old tactics can only once again serve to prove that: To promote revisionism and seek restoration and regression, the bourgeoisie within the Party always resorts to the ideology of the fallen reactionary class--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

It should be pointed out that be it put forth by Confucius in history or by the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party of today, their "pleading for the people" was a blood-stained fraud. The unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party on the one hand glibly professed their "concern for the well-being of the people" and "attention to the development of production," and used pleasant words and countless promises and frauds in the pattern of "a jewelled palace in Elfland's hills" to hypnotize the people. On the other hand, they swore to "make up their minds and risk their lives" and to join the "home-going contingents." They declared that everything must "basica-ly follow the old pattern," and tried to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with it. It is very clear that if they are allowed to have their way, a capitalist restoration will appear in China and the laboring people will suffer all over again. What a dangerous situation this is!

From an analysis of the class essence of "pleading for the people," we can clearly see whose interests this revisionist program with "the three

directives as the key link" serves after all. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, we must take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, study the series of Chairman Mao's expositions on classes, class contradictions and class struggle since the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Party Central Committee, study the series of Chairman Mao's important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution and on beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, firmly keep to the general direction of the struggle, and concentrate criticism on the revisionist line uphold by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. The broad masses of revolutionary people and revolutionary cadres must bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, "Help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack," and "Learn from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient." We should help the small number of leading cadres who have carried out the wrong line in changing their stand and welcome them to correct their mistakes. We must carry through to the end the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. We must perform various tasks in a still better way!

* * *

ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Shaoshan Commune Peasants on Gains of Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 18, 1976)

cadres and commune peasants of the shaoshan production brigade, shaoshan people's commune in hunan province, are warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution. instancing the tremendous changes which have taken place there in the cultural revolution, they enthusiastically hail the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the cultural revolution, have made a penetrating criticism of teng hsiao-ping and are waging a resolute struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdict.

they say that under the impetus of the cultural revolution, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has found its way deeper into the hearts of the people, the socialist consciousness of the people in shaoshan has been further heightened and the collective economy has been expanded constantly. the most gratifying is that a host of communist young shoots -- new socialist things -- are growing sturdily.

like bamboo shoots after a spring rain, political evening schools have sprung up in the 12 production teams of the brigade. the commune peasants are active in study, and the political evening school is not only a classroom for studying revolutionary theory but also a battlefield for combating revisionism and capitalism. the theoretical contingent of poor and lower-middle peasants has been established with 69 theoretical instructors. the production teams and the enterprises they run have set up 16 theoretical study and coaching groups.

in sharp contrast to the lack of medical facilities before the cultural revolution, the steadily improving cooperative medical station in the brigade now takes effective preventive measures and provides timely treatment. running the medical service while sharing farmwork in the fields, the barefoot doctors of the brigade and the health workers in the production teams ensure that the power in medical and health work is firmly in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

these peasants have also made themselves responsible for managing the schools. a special group for this purpose has been set up in the brigade and a number of peasants have been selected to form propaganda teams with workers to run the schools, thus ending the domination by the revisionist line in education. liu hsiu-hua, a poor peasant woman, in 1974 was appointed political director of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants propaganda

team to the shaoshan school. one of the three women to set up the first mutual-aid team locally in 1952 in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized", she set an example for the peasants of shaoshan in taking the road of socialist collectivization. tempered in the cultural revolution, liu hsiu-hua further heightened her consciousness of the need to continue the revolution.

after finishing middle school education in cities, students are returning to the shaoshan production brigade to do farm work and persevere in making revolution in the countryside. eleven educated young people in the brigade have been admitted into the party and more than 40 have been admitted to the youth league. some are now leading cadres of the brigade and production teams.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the brigade has recommended a dozen poor and lower-middle peasants for advanced training in tsinghua university, hsiangtan university, the hunan agricultural college and other institutions of higher learning.

the literary and art propaganda troupe set up by the brigade now dominates the cultural positions in these villages. during the peasants' off hours, it presents model revolutionary operas and songs and dances composed by its membership in praise of the exemplary people and deeds that emerged in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the brigade has set up a permanent bulletin board for articles of revolutionary mass criticism written by poor and lower-middle peasants who have unremittingly repudiated revisionism, capitalism and all exploiting class ideology in the light of actual conditions.

the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young has been adopted by the leading body of the brigade and those of the production teams. the new and veteran cadres help and learn from one another, unite as one in struggle and advance shoulder to shoulder, leading the masses to one new victory after another in both revolution and production.

these new-born things are playing an increasingly big role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, restricting bourgeois right and changing people's mental outlook.

the production team at the urging of some once adopted the practice of awarding extra work points to those peasants who worked well while subtracting work points from those not doing well on the supposition that this would rouse enthusiasm for production. last spring, the political evening school initiated the study of the

theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in relation to actual conditions and submitted this question to the peasants for discussion. a few thought it a good way to bring the initiative of the peasants into play but most held that there was something wrong with the method. the peasants then studied the related teachings of lenin and chairman mao at the evening school. mao tse-fu, a local theoretical instructor, said that the question of what method to use in rousing the enthusiasm of the peasants involves the question of political line. if the work points are made use of to give scope to the peasants' drive without getting them to grasp class struggle and acquire socialist education, this means using revisionist methods such as "putting work points in command" and "material incentives" that poison the minds of the people. following this practice would mean widening the differences in peasant earnings and aggravating polarization in the countryside, thus paving the way for the restoration of capitalism. through the study and discussions, the peasants unanimously decided to change this wrong practice.

leading members of the production team have since then helped peasants enhance their socialist ideas in the political evening school and fired their socialist enthusiasm to speed up farm production. despite excessive rainfall, low temperatures and other natural adversities, total grain output of the production team last year was five tons more than 1974 and per hectare yield reached more than nine tons, hitting an all time high.

in 1970, a medical team of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army went to shaoshan and helped the production brigade there to set up a cooperative medical service and train barefoot doctors. however, some persons cast doubt on these moves by saying: "how can they cure patients with a needle and a handful of weeds?" they spread other fallacies as well. hearing of this, barefoot doctor mao fu-chiang came forward and said: "the p.l.a. medical team is now helping us set up the cooperative medical service and train barefoot doctors. this shows chairman mao's concern for the poor and lower-middle peasants. class enemies always oppose and try to damage new things. we must run the service well and beat back the enemies' attack." since then, this son of a poor peasant family has studied chairman mao's works conscientiously and made sustained efforts to extend his medical knowledge. he has collected and grown more than 120 variety of medicinal herbs. like other barefoot doctors, he can treat patients for common and recurrent diseases. in addition, barefoot doctor mao fu-chiang can give injections and transfusions and do minor surgery to remove cysts. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly acclaimed his progress.

the arch party unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping regarded socialist new things as a thorn in the flesh and spread frantic tales to negate them. in the current anti-right deviationist struggle, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the shaoshan production brigade exposed and criticized teng hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes. they expressed their determination to make still harder efforts to promote the development of socialist new things.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

Mass Participation in China's Earthquake Prediction

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

china has set up a network of part-time earthquake prediction stations in factories, schools and rural people's communes and production brigades in many places, especially in known earthquake areas. in addition, there are some 300 full-time seismological observatories and stations in the country.

the chinese seismological workers, which include over 100,000 amateurs in earthquake prediction and about 10,000 professional seismologists, had accurately forecast the occurrence of the 7.3 force earthquake which hit southern liaoning province on february 4, 1975. today amateurs and professionals are making concerted efforts to improve forecasting work.

among the amateurs are workers, peasants, teachers, students, telephone operators, radio announcers and weathermen. animal breeders in the zoos and stockmen in the rural people's communes in various parts of the country have also become part-time earthquake observers since unusual animal behaviour before the occurrence of shocks is an important indication in earthquake prediction.

yuan kuei-so, a peasant of the malan production brigade in hsingtai prefecture, north china's hopei province, has now become a noted amateur expert. every day over the last decade, he has consistently observed and recorded the level in local wells and changes of water quality. together with the seismological research group of the production brigade, he has many times correctly forecast earth tremors occurring in the locality.

on september 4, 1975, a magnitude 5 earthquake occurred in the western part of the tali pai autonomous prefecture, southwest china's yunnan province, one of china's

earthquake monitoring areas. prior to its occurrence, people of various nationalities there reported to departments concerned the changes they had observed with seismological instruments and noted in unusual animal behaviour. based on this report, the two people's communes took timely precautionary measures which meant that though the earthquake demolished a number of houses in these communes there was no loss of human or animal life. at present, the autonomous prefecture has 180 part-time earthquake forecast stations with a total of 600 amateur observers of pai, yi, nahsi and other minority nationalities.

china's seismological work is done under the party's unified leadership. it puts prevention first and lays stress on prediction. it is conducted by both professionals at well-equipped seismological stations and amateurs using indigenous methods and improvised devices.

the national seismological bureau directs the seismological work throughout the country. under it are scientific institutes of geophysics, earthquake geology, geomechanics and tectonic survey as well as a factory which produces seismological instruments. it has established seismological bureaus or offices which organize professionals and amateurs to conduct earthquake prediction in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. it has also set up seismological offices in prefectures and counties liable to earthquakes.

china is a country often afflicted by earthquakes, and its seismology has a long history. as early as a.d. 132, chang heng invented the world's first seismograph. but before liberation, in the period of the corrupt rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, seismological work made little progress. at that time china had only one seismological observatory and three seismologists.

since the founding of new china, chairman mao and the party central committee, who always show much concern for the people's welfare, have paid great attention to the development of seismological work. the state set up seismological observatories and stations and systematised the study and analysis of historical data about earthquakes. but, because of the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, seismological research was limited, and carried out by a few specialists, not by relying on the masses. it did not achieve any significant progress.

with the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution, seismological institutions thoroughly criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and of lin piao. led by the party committees in various places, they mobilised the masses to undertake earthquake prediction and take precautionary measures against earthquakes. professional seismological personnel

began to cooperate closely with the masses and new vigour streamed into the work of earthquake research and prediction.

great attention has been paid to spreading knowledge about earthquakes among the masses. the various media being used include exhibitions, films, lantern slides, posters and serial pictures. in some places lessons on earthquake observation and prediction are given in schools.

professionals often learn from amateur observation groups and exchange experience with them while helping to train new workers in the field through short-term courses. further training is given in schools to some of the part-time seismological workers with practical experience who return to their original posts after graduation.

in "open-door" scientific research, the professionals find the masses most helpful in making observations. they report on unusual animal behaviour, anomalies in the level and quality of underground water and other phenomena. the funds for equipment used by mass observation groups are mainly covered by the communes and brigades with a state subsidy where needed. such groups frequently devise their own simple instruments and apparatus to monitor geoelectric and geomagnetic variations.

SHIPBUILDING

Shipbuilding Industry Develops in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 19, 1976)

three 24,000-ton tankers have been launched at the hungchi (red flag) shipyard in talien, china's northeastern coastal city, this year. and the structure of another huge vessel is awaiting completion in dock.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the shipyard has launched china's first 24,000-ton tanker, her first ocean-going drilling vessel, and her first 18,000 horse-power diesel engine for 50,000-ton class ships.

the hungchi shipyard has now become one of the country's construction bases for 10,000-ton class ship. in the last ten years the shipyard has built twentysix such ships, while in the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution only two of this kind were turned out. at present, the total annual tonnage output by this shipyard is 9 times that of 1966.

tsui shu-jen, secretary of the shipyard party committee said: "revolution liberates productive forces. the cultural

revolution has promoted the development of the ship-building industry."

the hungchi shipyard, which is nearly 80 years old, was run by the imperialists before liberation as a repair station for foreign ships. after liberation, the shipyard returned to the hands of the people and after expansion and rebuilding began to build freighters, tugboats, passenger ships and oil tankers.

however, liu shao-chi, who blindly believed in foreign techniques, babbled that "it is better to buy a ship than build one, and better to charter a ship than buy one." under this revisionist line, the workers were forbidden to make diesel engines for 10,000-ton class ships and ships of this class built in the shipyard had to be equipped with imported diesel engines. the use of "material incentives" and the method of "running enterprises by experts" advocated by liu shao-chi put a damper on the workers' enthusiasm.

with the cultural revolution, the cadres and workers of this shipyard organized themselves to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. many also studied political economy, history of philosophy, modern chinese history and chinese history of shipbuilding. they noted that in semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china, the landlord and bureaucratic comprador classes, in connivance with the imperialists, oppressed the people, bowed before imperialist countries and sold out china's sovereignty to them. inheriting their mantle, liu shao-chi with his blind worship of foreign things wanted china to depend on other countries for its industrial development and retrogress to the position of a colony.

the shipyard workers said: "we, the working class, are the masters of our country and we want to build and develop our shipbuilding industry according to chairman mao's policy of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts'." in the last few years, the workers of this shipyard have succeeded in making 6,800 technical innovations, of which 320 were of major importance. they also built over 800 installations by themselves, greatly raising the shipyard's technical level and productivity.

before the cultural revolution, the shipyard was run under liu shao-chi's revisionist line and many irrational rules and regulations were in force which prevented the workers from improving imported machinery. in operating an imported steel plate roller straightening machine, the workers had to push the steel plates by hand. it required heavy manual labour and labour productivity was low. during the cultural revolution the ship-builders severely criticized the "slavish comprador

philosophy" and the doctrine of "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and renovated the machine. now the whole plate straightening process is mechanized.

in the past, the processing and installation of copper pipes involved heavy manual labour. the workers described their work as "heating the pipes in the furnace, pouring water on them with a pot, pulling them by hand and knocking them with a hammer". in the last few years, the workers have trial produced a digital-controlled pipe-bending machine, an automatic welding machine, a digital-controlled pipe-cutting machine and 150 other installations, mechanizing the entire work process, and quadrupled the amount of pipes processed every year.

during the building of the first 24,000-ton tanker, there were no cranes available which could lift the entire stern. it could be lifted in two parts, then welded together, but would take more time and work. after repeated experiments, the workers came up with a suggestion to lift the stern in one piece. after inspecting simulated trials conducted by the workers, members of the party committee approved their suggestion. the workers used three cranes together and succeeded in raising the whole stern, thus speeding up the work.

in accordance with the socialist principle that workers should take part in enterprise management under the leadership of the party committee, all important matters at this shipyard are discussed with the participation of worker representatives. last year the state allocated a sum for technical renovation, and the workers formed an inspection group to examine the plan for renovation in every workshop. through their suggestions 40 percent were made in savings of the total investment.

in the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind, mass meetings have been held in the workshops and workers' quarters of the shipyard and even on ships on trial voyages at sea, to criticize the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and his revisionist line. revolutionary mass criticism has fired the workers with greater socialist enthusiasm. the shipyard has overfulfilled the state plan in the first quarter of this year and its total industrial output value topped by 15 percent that of the same period last year.

OILFIELD

New Worker-Peasant Villages in Yumen Oilfield

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 18, 1976)

yumen oilfield, china's first oil base in northwest china, has become a new type industrial oil field which integrates industry and agriculture and benefits city and country living. this is due to the effort made by all workers and their families in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

now, several oases created by the workers and their family members are emerging in the gobi desert and are places where they live and farm.

in every worker-peasant village there are several residential centres and each centre runs a farm with family members taking part in collective productive labour. each farm carries out an evaluation of the work done and allocates points accordingly. on every farm there are party, communist youth league and militia organizations, a political night school and theoretical activists. the six worker-peasant villages at the oilfield are linked by highways to the oil zone, making transport and communication convenient for all.

the yumen oil field was built up in planned combination of aspects of industry and agriculture and town and country in line with the "may 7" directive and the direction that "big enterprises should engage in agriculture, trade, education and military training as well as industry." given by chairman mao in 1958 when he inspected the wuhan iron and steel company in central china's hupeh province.

under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the start of the great cultural revolution, the whole enterprise was concentrated in yumen city and the residential quarters were built on the outskirts, 80 kilometres outside the city. the enterprise had to dispatch several dozen buses every week-end to get the oil workers to their families. this was inconvenient for workers and their family members as well as disadvantageous to production. the members of workers families who joined agricultural production before were perforce cut off from social production labour.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the oil workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and began to set up agricultural and side-line production bases in the area in 1969 in line with chairman mao's directives. in addition to electric light and running water, the area now has department stores, schools, clinics, savings banks, post and telecommunication

offices and bath-rooms, as well as workshops for processing grain and oil seeds and farm machine stations. the new set-up contributes to narrowing the differences between town and country and between worker and peasant.

wives of petroleum workers, who live in "oil villages" and used to depend on their husbands for a living, now engage in farm production and have become an active force in socialist construction.

while mainly engaged in industrial activity, the majority of the workers also go in for agriculture and side-occupations. the few workers experienced in farm production take part in the leadership and management of the farms. in addition to their industrial jobs, workers take turns to spend one to six months doing farm work and side-line production on their farms. during the summer harvesting and other busy agricultural seasons, a fairly large number of oil workers organize into shock force teams to help out in farm work.

the farms possess a certain amount of farm machinery, and the oilfield diverts machines which it can spare to help with farmland improvement work. up to now, the whole oilfield has reclaimed some 2,000 hectares of wasteland, and in the last few years, annual output has been about 5,000 tons of grain and 2,000 to 3,000 tons of vegetables. thanks to mass scientific experiments, the wheat, which was introduced into the oilfield in 1970, is now planted on large tracts of land in the yumen area. moreover, local farms have been diversifying production and have developed forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fisheries. in the past, the workers almost depended entirely on vegetables which were shipped in from east and south china several thousand kilometres away. these vegetables were costly and there were heavy losses through spoilage. now, well over 3,000 households on the farms with a population of 10,000 have basically become self-sufficient in food grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables. moreover, the petroleum workers also eat vegetables, edible oil and meat produced by their families on the farms as well as apples, peaches, grapes, apricots and pears and other fruit grown on the gobi desert and fresh fish raised in ponds there.

great changes have taken place in the mental outlook of workers' family members through their study of marxist-leninist works including those by chairman mao and participation in social productive labour. more than 200 former housewives have joined the communist party and 90 the communist youth league, while some 200 have become cadres above production team level. large numbers have become tractor drivers, barefoot doctors, teachers and activists in scientific farming.

commended last year were more than 80 advanced units and 1,600 outstanding individuals. wang tsu-hui was an ordinary housewife when she came to the oilfield in 1966, but since taking part in social productive labour, she has played a leading role in political movements and theoretical study to the satisfaction and trust of local people. although vice-chairman of the petroleum administration revolutionary committee, she is steadfast in doing production work and earns her living by getting workpoints.

in order to facilitate the building up and management of the new oilfield, the yumen petroleum administration revolutionary committee has set up organs charged with looking after workers and their families, the farms and animal husbandry production. unified management and overall planning have been achieved under the leadership of the administration party committee with regard to industrial and agricultural production, political movements, the political and ideological work of workers and their family members and other fields of work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Daily Necessities Exhibition Opens in Birmingham

(NCNA-English London, May 17, 1976)

an exhibition of daily necessities of the people's republic of china opened in birmingham today.

more than 1,000 british guests were present at the opening ceremony. a. jackson, lord mayor of birmingham, cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

in their speeches at the ceremony, mayor jackson and kao tso-chieh, head of the chinese exhibition delegation, wished that the exhibition would further promote the understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and britain.

a reception was held by chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in britain, and kao tso-chieh at noon for the opening of the exhibition. among the more than 300 guests present were jarvis, chairman of west midlands county council and mayor jackson.

the chinese exhibition had opened to the public in london and glasgow to the warm welcome of the visitors.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

mr. maurice baumont, honourable president of the france-china friendship society, and his daughter miss arlette kramer baumont wound up their friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air this evening.

they were given a send-off at the airport by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned.

while in china, the french guests toured peking, sian, kunming, changsha and kweilin. before their departure from peking, they were met by wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Film Shown at Greek Theaters

(NCNA-English Athens, May 17, 1976)

a chinese film, "from victory to victory", was ceremoniously shown at the orpheus cinema here this evening.

the ceremony was jointly sponsored by chinese ambassador to greece ho yang and the greek film importer victor michaelides.

more than 1,000 public figures, greek friends of china and diplomatic envoys attended the ceremony. among them were g. mavros, member of parliament and former deputy premier; anastasios voulodimos, mayor of piraeus; michel ghikas, deputy director of the cultural affairs department of the foreign ministry; and i. zighdis, former cabinet minister.

the film was warmly acclaimed by the audience. three other cinemas in the capital also began to screen the film today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

ku mu, chinese vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here today with the four-member japanese visiting group led by japanese philosopher ken yamasaki with sakaji yamada as its secretary general.

present on the occasion was liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences under the chinese academy of sciences.

Japan-China Friendship Buddhist Association Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

chao pu-chu, leading member of the buddhist association of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a visiting group from the japan-china friendship buddhist association led by ryoshu michihata, with shoho takemura as its deputy leader and daien matsumoto as its deputy leader and secretary general.

present were liao cheng-chih and wang yun-sheng, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, peng yen, deputy curator of the palace museum, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, chao pu-chu and ryoshu michihata proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people and the buddhist circles of china and japan.

the visiting group arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendship visit to china at the invitation of the buddhist association of china.

NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Visiting Group from Japan-China Friendship Buddhist Association

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the visiting group from the japan-china friendship buddhist association led by ryoshu michihata with shoho takemura as its deputy leader and daien matsumoto as deputy leader and secretary general.

present on the occasion were chao pu-chu, leading member of the buddhist association of china, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

Ni Chih-fu Meets Japan-China Workers' Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial, friendly talk this afternoon with all members of the delegation from the japan-china workers' friendship association. leader of the delegation is tomitaro kaneda, secretary-general of the japan-china workers' friendship association, and deputy leaders are tadao mabuchi and kaoru shimizu.

chang hsiang-shan, deputy president of the china-japan friendship association, was present on the occasion.

Japanese Friendship Visiting Group of Economic Circles from Yokohama Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

a friendship visiting group of economic circles from yokohama of japan left peking by air today to visit southern parts of china before going home. leader of the group is yoshio nishida.

the group was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the visiting group arrived in peking on may 11 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. while in peking, the members of the group were feted by wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council. the group called at the ministry of foreign trade, the china-japan friendship association, the bank of china, the china ocean-ship company and china national import and export corporations concerned.

assistant minister of foreign trade liu hsi-wen, general manager of the china ocean-ship company chang kung-chen and secretary general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua met and had friendly talks with them on seperate occasions.

all members of the visiting group paid a friendly visit to tientsin from may 16 to 18.

Acting President of Chinese Society of Agronomy Fetes Japanese Agricultural Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of a japanese agricultural friendship delegation led by seizo takeda, president of the agricultural, forestry and fishery finances corporation. the hosts and guests chatted cordially in the course of the banquet.

tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

the japanese delegation flew in here yesterday evening at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 17, 1976)

chong jun gi, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, received the chinese friendship visiting group this afternoon. leader of the group is yang kuang-li, secretary of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and the deputy leaders are chen chin-hsin, standing committee member of the nanking city party committee and vice-chairman of the city revolutionary committee, and chao chang-lung, leading member of the foreign affairs department of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee.

present on the occasion were director of the korean international tourist agency han byong un and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

vice-premier chong jun gi had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese comrades.

arriving here on april 27 the chinese group had visited mangyongdae, native home of the korean people's great leader kim il sung, pyongyang, hamhung, kaesong, nampo and wonsan.

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Visits Hamhung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 18, 1976)

the chinese p.l.a. song and dance ensemble paid a friendly visit to the industrial city of hamhung from may 14 to 17.

the south hamgyong provincial administrative committee gave a banquet for the ensemble on the evening of may 14. among those present at the banquet were li gil song, chief secretary of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, kim hyong tin, chairman of the administrative committee of the province, hwang tae ho, chief secretary of the hamhung city committee of the workers' party of korea, paek hak yon, chairman of the administrative committee of the city, and leading members of the garrison and cultural workers.

chief secretary li gil song and ensemble leader ting li spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of militant unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

during its stay in the city, the ensemble gave six performances to a total audience of 74,000. about 45,000 workers, cooperative members, officers and men of the korean people's army and students saw the performance given by the ensemble at the square of the well-known ryongsong machine plant. the ensemble performed for 25,000 spectators in the plastics factory of honoured wounded soldiers.

the chinese songs "eternal gratitude to chairman mao" and "beautiful turfan" and the korean songs "march of the guerrillas" and "song of kumgang mountain" drew loud applause from the spectators. the dance "the steed neighs" depicting the militant life of the cavalry of the chinese people's liberation army, was received with a standing ovation which fully expressed the profound internationalist feeling of the korean people and army towards the chinese people and army.

during its visit to this city, the ensemble visited factories and had cordial and friendly meetings and fraternal conversations with honoured soldiers who were wounded in the korean liberation war.

Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Hua Kuo-feng Condole on Death of Comrade Hong Won Gil

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to president kim il sung and premier pak sung chul of the democratic people's republic of korea, expressing deep condolences on the passing of comrade hong won gil. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the passing away due to sickness of comrade hong won gil, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party, deputy to the supreme people's assembly, member of the central people's committee and vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, we wish to express our deep condolences to you and, through you, to comrade hong won gil's family.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Secretary General of Organization for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here today with hector gros espiel, secretary-general of the organization for prohibition of nuclear weapon in latin america.

present on the occasion were pi chi-lung and chen teh-ho, deputy department directors of the chinese foreign ministry.

the secretary-general arrived in china for a visit on may 10 as guest of chinese foreign ministry. he has visited peking, kwangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Mauritania-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the delegation of the mauritania-china friendship association led by mohamed ould khatry ould segane, president of the association.

mohamed ould boba, counsellor of the mauritanian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lin chao-nan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Mauritania-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

the delegation from the mauritania-china friendship association led by president of the association mohamed ould khatry ould segane wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lin chao-nan, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department under the foreign ministry. mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited factories, people's communes, schools and a hospital and toured places of historical interest in tsunhua, shashihyu, nanking, soochow, shanghai and kwangchow, receiving a warm welcome from the masses of workers and peasants in these places.

the delegation leader gave a return banquet at noon today to mark the delegation's visit to china. among the guests was chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Dakar, May 18, 1976)

senegalese president senghor received shen shih-lei, head of the chinese medical team and some of its members at the republic palace here yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan was also present.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Other Distinguished Singapore Guests Visit Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Wuhsi, May 18, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, his wife and the good-will delegation he is leading arrived here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung. they were accorded a warm welcome by more than 1,500 local people.

upon their arrival at the meitsun people's commune in the southeastern suburbs of the city, the distinguished singapore guests were met by commune peasants who gathered at the entrance to the village beating drums and gongs to pay tribute to them. then, they were given an account by a leading member of the commune on how this commune had, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, gone all out for farmland improvement work, and constantly improved farming methods to increase production. the commune reaped 10.5 tons of grain per hectare last year. in the course of the visit, prime minister and mrs. lee watched commune peasants operating rice transplanters. the distinguished guests also visited commune-run workshops, water control projects and primary and middle schools in the commune.

as the distinguished singapore guests arrived in wuhsi, they were warmly greeted at the airport by wang min-sheng, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and han pen-chu, chairman of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee.

at the airport which flew the national flags of china and singapore, the youngsters sang and danced while

the welcomers waved bouquets to extend their friendly sentiments to the distinguished singapore guests.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the wuhsi city revolutionary committee jointly gave a banquet this evening in honour of the singapore guests. vice-chairman wang min-sheng and prime minister lee kuan yew proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship.

upon their departure from shanghai, prime minister lee kuan yew, mrs. lee and the other distinguished singapore guests were seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu. this morning, the guests visited the shanghai electrical machniery plant to warm welcome of the workers.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Other Distinguished Singapore Guests in Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Wuhsi, May 19, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, his wife and the other distinguished singapore guests continued their visit in the east china city of wuhsi today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee wang min-sheng, and chairman of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee han pen-chu.

the distinguished guests visited the huishan clay figurine studio and had a boat excursion on the taihu lake to view the magnificent landscape. they were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went. in the evening, they attended a soiree sponsored by the city revolutionary committee and watched performances presented by local children and the wuhsi song and dance troupe.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

New Tsars--Biggest Marauders of World Fishing Resources

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1976)

the soviet union has developed from an inland and inshore fishing country into a fishing overlord which rides roughshod over the seas of the world, signifying its degeneration into social-imperialism which is bent on plunder and expansion.

the soviet union was an inland and inshore fishing country in the early 50's. its total catch in 1950 was 1,755,000 tons, with 42.3 per cent of which caught in inland waters, and 80-90 per cent of rest caught in its continental shelf. only a very small percentage of its total catch came from far-away oceans.

the soviet union degenerated into a social-imperialist country following the restoration of capitalism internally, and carrying out expansion and aggression externally by the khruchshov-brezhnev renegade clique. in the past 20 years or more, the soviet revisionist renegade clique, while engaging in frantic military expansion on the seas, has turned the soviet union into a big fishing overlord which plunders marine resources everywhere in the world with its catch in far-away oceans increasing rapidly year by year. according to the statistics by the u.n. food and agriculture organization, the soviet catch reached 5,099,900 tons in 1965, 7,252,200 tons in 1970, and 9,235,609 tons in 1974, accounting for one seventh of the world's total catch of 1974 (69,844,609 tons). the soviet catch continued to soar in 1975 and the soviet union has become the biggest marauder of the fishing resources in the world.

the expansion of its long-distance, deep-sea fishing with unusual enthusiasm by the soviet union is a conspicuous reflection of the expansionist character of social-imperialism. the world's two greatest inland salt water lakes are in the soviet union, the caspian sea and the aral sea, and there are numerous big and small lakes, reservoirs, marshes and rivers. because of low profit, the soviet union does not properly exploit the fishing resources in its inland waters and is bent on poaching fish everywhere in the world by relying on its "strength" as a superpower. in recent years, nearly 90 per cent of the soviet catch come from outer seas and far-away oceans. for example, the total soviet catch in 1973 was 5.13 times that of 1950, of which the catch in outer seas and far-away oceans increased 8.6 times, while its inland water catch in 1973 remained at the mid-50s' level.

the new tzars also adopt social-imperialist methods in frantically developing its fishing equipment so as

to maraud fishing resources in far-away oceans. firstly, the soviet revisionists concentrate their ship-building capabilities on the expansion of the navy in order to contend for maritime hegemony with the other superpower, and rely to a great extent on imported ships to swell the fishing and merchant fleets. in addition to western europe and japan, some member nations of the council for mutual economic assistance (cmea) under the control of the soviet revisionists are the major suppliers of fishing and merchant vessels for the new tzars. 88 per cent of the ships built by east germany from 1950 to 1970 and 50 per cent of those built by poland in the post-war period up to 1973 were supplied to the new tzars to expand the soviet fleets. in the period of the 1971-75 five-year plan, east germany continued to build over 900,000 tons of ships for the soviet union including many big trawlers and factory ships. secondly, the soviet revisionists endeavour to assemble a fishing fleet capable of meeting the requirements for fishing in oceans, processing and transporting the fish catch. the fleet consists mainly of big trawlers and factory ships which can sail to the waters off countries in various oceans and bring back home rapidly the enormous fish catch after initial processing. according to figures released by lloyd's register of shipping in november 1975, the soviet union owned 643 big and modern trawlers with each having a tonnage of 2,000 or above, as against the total of 259 trawlers owned by all other countries of the world. of the world's 3.5 million tons of factory ships, the soviet union accounts for 3 million tons. the fact that the soviet revisionists have been assembling such a giant ocean-going fishing fleet shows up clearly the rapacity of the social-imperialists in plundering the marine resources of the world.

with this fleet at its disposal, the new tzars extend its claws gradually to all the important fishing grounds of the world. the coastal countries of the third world have been the first to be preyed upon by marauding soviet fishing fleets. beginning from the mid-60's, the central atlantic and south atlantic fishing fleets of the soviet union have begun to intrude into the inshore waters and continental shelves of the west african and east latin-american countries for indiscriminate fishing; its fishing fleet in the indian ocean pose a serious threat to the fishing of the east african and south asian countries; its fishing fleet in the pacific even sailed as far as to the coastal waters of the west latin-american countries. in 1972 alone, the new tzars caught more than two million tons of different kinds of fish along the coastal fishing grounds of asia, africa and latin america (amounting to one third of the total long-range, deep-sea soviet catch in that year), inflicting great losses to the third world coastal countries. the activities of the fishing fleets of the new tzars in north atlantic and north pacific and later their expanded activities in

central and south pacific have brought losses to the second world countries in north europe, oceania and japan. a spokesman of the british trawler federation had this to say: "obviously, the bigger the russian fleet, the bigger their share of the catch and what's left for the rest of the world gets smaller and smaller."

the thesis of 200-mile maritime right has won the support of an increasing number of coastal countries in the world. while continuing to oppose this just thesis, the soviet revisionists resort to deception by flaunting the signboard of "socialist country" and, in the name of "aid" to the developing countries in the exploitation of their fishery resources, carry out the imperialist plunder of their offshore fishing resources. officials of the united nations development programme and food and agriculture organization disclosed that the soviet union has signed contracts with these two u.n. organizations to carry out surveys of the fishing resources off the east and west coasts of africa, ostensibly for the purpose of promoting development of such resources of the african countries. but these african countries "have not benefitted adequately from the rapid growth of fisheries industries that has taken place in the region over the past decade". for instance, most of the annual fish catch of three million tons in the eastern central atlantic region is netted by fishing fleets from the soviet union and other fishing powers while the african countries account for less than one third of the total annual catch. take another example. during the first half of 1975, the soviet union signed an agreement on fishery "cooperation" with a west african country. under this agreement, a fishing fleet was to be formed with the soviet union supplying the boats and technical know-how and the said african country the manpower. but ever since the fleet was formed, the supply of fish and shrimps has become more and more scant while big and fine fish has disappeared on the market of the said african country where the supply of these marine products used to be abundant. investigations showed that the big and fine fish selected from the fleet's fish catch was frozen on the soviet trawlers and then directly shipped to the soviet union. an official of this african country said angrily: damn this real imperialist practice excl.

the rapacious fish poaching of the new tsars everywhere they go is inherently connected with the lopsided development of the economy of social-imperialism. out of their need for world hegemony, the soviet revisionists carry out the militarization of their national economy. as a result, their agriculture and livestock breeding industry at home are in deep plight. that is why they are out to grab fish everywhere in order to supplement the inadequate supply of food and particularly protein-rich food at home. a correspondent of the japanese paper "asahi shimbun" wrote in a dispatch entitled "soviet union strives to become fishing power, seeks 'saviour' in livestock crisis", from moscow on march 12 that the soviet

government has taken the lead in launching a "fish eating" publicity campaign in the past few years. the fact that the soviet union has gone everywhere for fishing is because it wants to "ensure the supply of animal protein and marine products as fodder needed by its nationals in 'the livestock crisis' caused by poor agricultural harvests". this phenomenon reflects the expansionist and plunderers nature of social-imperialism as well as its decadence and weakness.

at the recent u.n. law of the sea conference, the campaign of the great majority of third world countries and an increasing number of second world coastal states to defend the 200-mile maritime right is surging ahead. the frantic effort of the new tsars as a fishing overlord in plundering the marine resources is meeting with ever wider and stronger opposition. the days when they can do what they like in the oceans and seas of the world are numbered.

Analysis of CMEA "Experience" Being Peddled by Soviet Revisionists to Developing Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists have in recent years tried desperately to peddle to the developing countries the "experience" of the so-called "economic integration" and "international division of labour" of the "council for mutual economic assistance" (cmea). in so doing, they apparently take advantage, but in vain, of the third world's struggle against the old international economic order and for the establishment of a new one.

prior to the fourth unctad session, a soviet representative at a related meeting in geneva tried his utmost to advocate "the relating of cmea economic integration with trade between countries of different systems". then, in a more undisguised manner, an article in the soviet journal "international affairs" last month asked the developing countries to "participate gradually in the international socialist division of labour" and the cmea's "process of socialist integration" and to "coordinate their actions" with the soviet union.

by making such painstaking efforts to peddle the cmea stuff on the occasion of the fourth unctad session, the soviet revisionists attempt to bring the developing countries within the orbit of the soviet social-imperialist system of exploitation. but they must know that the so-called cmea "experience" they have advertized with such fanfare has become so discredited that complaints about it are heard even in their "fraternal countries" in the "big family" -- the member states of the cmea in east europe.

the soviet revisionists have for a long time regarded other cmea members as their spheres of influence. they employ high-handed tactics against them, impose "economic integration" on them and limit their sovereign rights to national economic development. all this has aroused strong discontent among them. for example, to step up control over these cmea member states, the soviet revisionists have launched a campaign to combat so-called "nationalism" in these countries and urged them to extend their "patriotism" beyond their state boundaries so as to "gradually draw nearer to" and even "take joint actions" with the soviet union. however, respect for their national interests is all these countries demand of the soviet union. a hungarian leader stresses, "we firmly adhere to our national interests and feelings." it is not without reason that a book on the cmea's "economic integration" published in bulgaria in 1974 emphatically points out: "national characteristics in the economic field are of progressive significance". regarding the kremlin's argument that east europe should accelerate the tempo of "integration", another book on "economic integration" published in bulgaria in the same year openly declares, "integration" "should not be pushed too quickly to damage the national interests of various countries and hurt the feelings of their people". the soviet revisionists have established all kinds of supra-national set-ups in the cmea to manipulate the production of important industrial departments in other member states. in recent years, they have openly advertized the so-called "international ownership" in an attempt to deprive other member states of their ownership and right of management through the form of "international economic combines" which are actually owned by the soviet union. this has aroused strong repercussions in bulgaria and hungary. bulgarian public opinion has refuted the soviet argument by saying that "one cannot take the view that the characteristics of ownership by a given country will impede social progress". "it is groundless to describe the establishment of international ownership as the principal problem of prime importance in the development of economic cooperation among nations," it adds. in a hint against the soviet revisionists, a hungarian economist points out in a book that in the "cmea integration", all countries should "be independent, and since they are owners of different means of production, it is eventually impossible for any centre to work out plans or issue directives to decide on the production, distribution and trade of these countries".

the soviet revisionists hypocritically proclaim that the "cmea economic integration" and "cooperation" are "mutually beneficial". the polish press has given the lie to this "mutual benefit" by pointing out that "any country with a higher economic level will find it easier to gain a position in such a cooperation and it

will be possible for such a country to obtain greater interests." it is plain for whom such complaints are meant.

the "international division of labour" and "specialized production" within the cmea much advocated by the soviet revisionists are even more unpopular in some of the east european countries. it is under these signboards that the soviet revisionists compel the east european countries to reorganize their economic structures in line with soviet needs and conduct "specialized production" according to the "division of labour" as dictated by moscow. this evil soviet intent to turn other countries into economic appendages and affiliated workshops has met with increasing opposition from the east european countries. for instance, to cope with the soviet demand that the economy of the east european countries and that of the soviet union "complement each other", bulgarian public opinion points out that this "mutual complementarity in national economy" will lead to onesidedness and dependency in the economic development of various countries", "damage the necessary internal proportions" of their economies and "facilitate the aggravation of economic inequality among nations". according to the soviet-dictated "division of labour", some countries have to provide the soviet union with agricultural and animal products while others must specialize in the production of certain manufactured goods at the service of the soviet union. such dictates from moscow have been criticized by a bulgarian publication which points out sharply that the policies of "international division of labour" and "specialized production" are "the inherent policies of monopoly capital". hungarian publications have this to say: the moscow-brand "specialized coordination does not take the interests of the economically lesser developed countries into due consideration", and this "form of specialization has brought material burdens to the national economy of some countries".

the soviet revisionists have long controlled the source of supply of raw materials and fuel to the east european countries, relegating them to a position of dependency upon the soviet union. the soviet revisionists often deter these countries by holding back the supply of raw materials and fuel at will. in recent years, these countries have openly shown anxiety at the difficulties created by the soviet revisionists in this respect. a bulgarian book on "integration" points out that "the cmea's internal contradictions find one of the strongest expressions" in the fact that "countries abundant in natural resources are not prepared to explore resources beyond the needs of their own development." it complains that "this contradiction has not been solved for such a long time that it has caused many difficulties in the development of certain countries". last year, the soviet union raised sharply the prices of raw materials

and fuel sold to the east european countries, with the oil price rising by 2.3 times. the east european countries have complained bitterly, saying that the rise of prices has left "thorny problems" to their economies and it "means an enormous burden". the soviet revisionists contend that only by raising the prices of raw materials and fuel can the cmea price level "adjust itself to the conditions of the world market". but the polish weekly "perspektywa" (prospect) puts it differently, "it would adversely affect our economy to try passively to keep to the price fluctuations of the capitalist market". the east german press complains that the raising of prices of raw materials and fuel by the soviet union has "complicated the struggle" of east germany against the west which attempts to shift its crisis onto others. the soviet revisionists provide the east european countries with raw materials and feul on condition that the latter provide the soviet union with funds, equipment and manpower for capital construction in the soviet union. in the present five-year plan, the soviet revisionists force the other cmea nations to offer 9,000 million rubles' worth of investment in raw materials and fuel, which has added to the latter's difficulties in acquiring funds and manpower and thus aroused their resentment.

the soviet revisionists' great-nation hegemonism and national egoism have weighed heavily on the east european members of the cmea. these countries have in recent years had to take measures to weaken or shake off the soviet yoke. to change step by step their dependency on soviet fuel and raw materials and break soviet domination in this field, all these countries have made efforts to tap the potentials of their own natural resources, and to increase the production of raw materials and fuel at home. they have also broken down soviet obstructions and swiftly developed economic ties with the west and the third world. since 1970, the proportion of trade with the west has been increasing in these countries' total volume of foreign trade whereas that of trade with the soviet union has been lowering in varying degrees. according to press reports, these countries signed 79 long-term agreements on trade with west european countries in 1973.

since what the soviet union calls its "fraternal countries" have repeatedly complained of soviet doings within the cmea and are opposed overtly or covertly to domination and plunder by the soviet revisionists, and since the "fence" of the cmea itself badly needs mending, isn't it pitiable that the soviet social-imperialists are wielding the tattered flag of the cmea in a futile attempt to hoodwink the third world countries where the struggle against hegemony is vigorously surging ahead excl.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Held in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 18, 1976)

a photo exhibition on "role of women and children in china's socialist construction" was held here from may 12 to 15 under the sponsorship of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

sri lanka education minister badiudin mahmud spoke at the opening ceremony. he praised contributions made by chinese women in socialist construction and great care devoted by the chinese government to children.

chinese ambassador huang ming-ta and president of the sri lanka-china friendship association r.d. senanayake were also present at the opening ceremony.

2,500 people saw more than 170 photos on display at the exhibition.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Sri Lanka Deputy Minister Lakshman Jayakody

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of defence and foreign affairs of sri lanka.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was present.

also present was wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese, Chinese Workers and Technicians Hold Get-Together

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 17, 1976)

500 sudanese and chinese workers and technicians working at the construction site of the friendship hall here had a get-together at the newly-completed hall yesterday evening.

located on the bank of the nile, the friendship hall was being given finishing touches. on the occasion, friends of the two countries chatted cordially in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

attending the get-together were sudanese minister of construction and public works mustafa osman hassan, minister of state for the presidency of the republic izzel din hamid and other sudanese officials.

chinese ambassador to sudan chang yueh and economic counselor wang hsi-tao were also present.

resident engineer of the friendship hall project and deputy director-general of the hall hamad el nil mugbil and leader of the chinese technical team wang yuan-hao warmly praised the friendship and close cooperation between the sudanese and chinese workers and technicians.

mugbil requested the chinese workers who will soon leave for home to convey to the chinese people the sudanese people's most friendly sentiments and to chairman mao their best regards and wish of good health.

a chinese colour film, "from victory to victory", was screened on the occasion.

this evening, chinese ambassador chang yueh gave a reception for a group of chinese workers and technicians who will soon leave for home. the reception was attended by minister mustafa osman hassan and minister izzel din hamid and others, and proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Art Troupe Leaves Peking for Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

a chinese art troupe with yin cheng-chung as leader and shen shen as deputy leader left here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to the democratic republic of the sudan.

it was seen off at the airport by hao liang, vice-minister of culture; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned lin chao-nan, yen hung-liang and liu hsi-lin, as well as representatives of the literary and art circles in the capital.

diplomatic officials of the sudanese embassy here were present at the airport.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian, Chinese Swimmers and Divers Give Demonstration in Tunis

(NCNA-English Tunis, May 17, 1976)

tunisian and chinese men and women swimmers and divers gave their first demonstration at the menzah swimming pool here today.

the demonstration won rounds of applause from the more than 1,000 spectators.

after the demonstration, swimmers and divers of the two countries shook hands cordially and had friendly chats.

the chinese swimming and diving team arrived here on may 12 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the tunisian union of youth organizations.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Peking Banquet for Delegation of Association of German Industry from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1976)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted a delegation of the association of german industry from the federal republic of germany led by hans-gunther sohl, president of the association, here today. the two sides had an exchange of views on the development of trade between the two countries.

present on the occasion were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; tien kuang-tao, general manager of the china national metals and minerals import and export corporation; hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and peng chin-po, deputy department director under the ministry of foreign trade.

also present were rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, and tobias tafel, commercial counsellor of the embassy.

the delegation arrived here yesterday as guests of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Meets Delegation of Association of German Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang met and had a friendly talk today with the delegation of the association of german industry from the federal republic of germany led by hans-gunther sohl, president of the association.

ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf friedemann pauls was present.

on hand were sun so-chang, deputy department director under the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 16 "CIRCULAR"

The Bourgeoisie Is Right in the Communist Party

- in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the CCP Central Committee's May 16, 1966 "Circular"

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 18, 1976)

Ten years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over the formulation of the CCP Central Committee's May 16 "Circular" which put forward the theory, line and general and specific policies of the great proletarian cultural revolution and sounded the bugle call for this great revolutionary movement. This is a programmatic document of epoch-making significance.

In the "Circular" Chairman Mao sharply points out: "Those representatives of the bourgeoisie who have sneaked into the Party, the government, the army and the various spheres of culture are a bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists. Once conditions are ripe, they will seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Some of them we have already seen through, other we have not. Some are still trusted by us and are being trained as our successors, persons like Khrushchev, for example, who are still nestling beside us. Party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this matter." Chairman Mao's instruction has clearly and correctly pointed out that the capitalist-roaders within the Party constitute the greatest danger for the restoration of capitalism and the main target of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that the whole Party "must pay full attention of this matter" and heighten its revolutionary vigilance against the usurpation of power by capitalist-roaders for restoration.

The great cultural revolution is for waging class struggle. The decade since the great cultural revolution has been a decade of life-and-death struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist-roaders within the Party, a decade in which Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has continuously won great victories. In the course of leading the whole Party and the people of the whole country to wage struggle against and smash the plots of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing for counter-revolutionary restoration, Chairman Mao has further summed up the historical experience of the struggle against capitalist-roaders and developed the splendid theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao points out, "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This clearly and correctly tells us that the capitalist-roaders are indeed the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The target of the socialist revolution is the bourgeoisie, and the typical examples are the capitalist-roaders within the Party.

The bourgeoisie inside the Party is most dangerous. The experience of class struggle over more than two decades after the liberation of our country shows that the capitalist-roaders within the Party constitute the main force for capitalist restoration in the test of strength between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. In particular, the counter-revolutionary energy of those high officials practicing revisionism is much greater than the bourgeoisie outside the Party because they have usurped considerable power in the Party and the state. Liu Shao-ch'i and company chopped away 200,000 cooperatives at one stroke. Teng Hsiao-p'ing dished out "taking the three directives as the key link" and very quickly whipped up a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts throughout the country. May we ask what other capitalists in society possess such great energy? The bourgeoisie inside the Party is dangerous in that it is capable of making use of the power in its hands to form factions for selfish ends, to recruit deserters and turncoats, to pull together a bourgeois headquarters, and to formulate and push from top to bottom a counter-revolutionary revisionist line antagonistic to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At the time of criticizing Water Margin Chairman Mao pointed out: "Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment." "As soon as he surrenders, Sung Chiang goes to fight Fang La." Chieftains of revisionist lines like Teng Hsiao-p'ing are contemporary Sung Chiangs. Once they have usurped and seized supreme power in the Party and the state and once the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they push occupies the dominant position, they would fundamentally change the nature of the political party of the proletariat, the nature of state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the nature of the socialist system of public ownership, and sink the proletariat and the laboring people once again into the status of the oppressed and the exploited. The occurrence of capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union is the outcome of the usurpation and seizure of Party and state leadership by Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk, representative figures of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Therefore, on the eve of the great cultural revolution Chairman Mao exhorted the whole Party: "It is necessary to guard against the emergence of revisionism and especially to guard against the emergence of revisionism in the Central Committee." "What are you going to do should revisionism emerge in the Central Committee? It is quite possible and this is most dangerous."

The danger of the bourgeoisie inside the Party also lies in its donning the mantle of "communists," "leading cadres," and "veteran revolutionaries," flaunting the ensign of Marxism and usurping the name of the Party. It activities to restore capitalism in this way are highly deceptive. Lin Piao has been credited with a jargon: "Waving a red flag to oppose the red flag is not easy to be seen through by people." A follower of Teng Hsiao-p'ing has also been credited with a jargon: "Many things are tenable once they are introduced with the Chairman's words." This is the counter-revolutionary strategy of waving a red flag to oppose the red flag habitually used by them. The "February Outline" concocted by Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters, Lin Piao's anti-Party political program for the installation of the Chairman of the State and the anti-Party theoretical program based on the theory of genius, and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" were all concocted with the application of such counter-revolutionary strategy, and for a period of time they were able to befuddle a section of people. It often takes a course of time to see through such phoney Marxist political swindlers and characters of the Khrushchev type. This has enhanced the complexity of the struggle.

The counter-revolutionary revisionist line formulated and pushed by the capitalist-roaders within the Party has its social base which lies in the new and old bourgeoisie and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists who have not been properly reformed. When the capitalist-roaders within the Party set the tune at the higher level, the demons and monsters in society would add fuel to the fire at the lower level.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing resumed work, no sooner he flew the black flag for restoring capitalism, the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all class enemies flocked under his banner like flies going after bad smell, and pinned all their hopes for restoration and changing the political climate on the person of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Why was it that in the summer of last year there were circulated in society those counter-revolutionary rumors which so shamelessly embellished Teng Hsiao-p'ing? Why was it that in the T'ienanmen Square incident a handful of class enemies vainly attempted to cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy? Why was it that Chiang Ching-kuo and his ilk who drew back into their shells like the tortoises on Taiwan Island also clamored for recruiting those counter-revolutionaries who supported Teng Hsiao-p'ing as "spiritual members" of the Kuomintang? Here lay the cause. The counter-revolutionary revisionist lines formulated and pushed by the arch capitalist-roaders within the Party such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing focally represented the aspirations of the new and old bourgeoisie and all class enemies for restoration, and directly stepped into the shoes of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Chairman Mao points out, "The great proletarian cultural revolution is in essence a great political revolution under the conditions of socialism made by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes;

it is a continuation of the prolonged struggle between the Chinese Communist Party and the masses of revolutionary people under its leadership on the one hand and the Kuomintang reactionaries on the other, a continuation of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie." This statement by Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded the nature and class content of the great cultural revolution, and revealed the internal relations between the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the bourgeoisie in society and all exploiting classes. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and their ilk are the political representatives of the bourgeoisie and characters in command in the test of strength carried out by all social forces and social groups who are antagonistic to the socialist revolution and hostile to and disruptive of socialist construction against the proletariat. The great cultural revolution is focally for purging the capitalist-roaders within the Party and is also for making deep-going revolution against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes.

The bourgeoisie inside the Party is the main target of the socialist revolution. Therefore, in order to victoriously carry out the socialist revolution it is imperative to use the Marxist viewpoint of class analysis to thoroughly expose the class essence and entire physiognomy of the bourgeoisie inside the Party so as to make them known to the broad revolutionary masses.

The class nature and class characteristics of the bourgeoisie inside the Party must be examined from the historical position of the bourgeoisie as a whole. In the socialist period, the bourgeoisie has already become a decadent class on the decline and has lost its vitality. Chairman Mao says, "In past history, before they won state power and for some time afterward, the slave-owning class, the feudal landlord class and the bourgeoisie were vigorous, revolutionary and progressive; they were real tigers. But with the lapse of time, because their opposites--the slave class, the peasant class and the proletariat--grew in strength step by step, struggled against them more and more fiercely, these ruling classes changed step by step into the reverse, changed into reactionaries, changed into backward people, changed into paper tigers. And eventually they were overthrown, or will be overthrown, by the people." Since the bourgeoisie inside the Party is born under the historical conditions of proletarian dictatorship, that is, under the historical conditions of the bourgeois rule having been overthrown, and is a poisonous weed growing on the garbage pile left over from the old society, therefore the various characteristics of the whole bourgeoisie in its deathbed struggle find concentrated reflection in it, and the common characteristics of all reactionary classes on the decline also find concentrated reflection in it.

Politically, the most salient feature of all reactionary classes on the decline in history lies in their opposition to social reforms and new things as well as their practice of restoration and regression. Historical development is always viewed by classes on the decline as "the present is not as good as the past." They want to return to the old order and to go backward, in a vain attempt to restore once again the "golden age" of their own classes. This was so with Confucius who represented the slave-owning class on the decline, and was also so with the chieftains of the bourgeoisie inside the Party--Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Pioa, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and their ilk. The

revisionist line for restoration and regression pushed by them gave concentrated expression to the reactionary nature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the political field. After the occurrence of a great social reform in the socialist period, they always frenziedly leaped forth to counter-attack in revenge.

After the movement for the establishment of people's communes, Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company whipped up on a large scale the sinister wind of "san-tzu i-pao" in a vain attempt to blow away all the results of socialist transformation. That that time, Teng Hsiao-p'ing frankly declared that "in order to restore a system similar to that before 1953," "a firm stand could not be maintained without making a retreat." Such a social reform as the great cultural revolution which was without precedent in depth and extensiveness aroused even more the desperate resistance of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. First, they were dissatisfied and second, they wanted to settle accounts. With gnashed teeth Lin Piao yelled for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, dished out "taking the three directives as the key link." He used the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces to oppose taking class struggle as the key link and negate the necessity of the great cultural revolution. He whipped up on a large scale the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and methodically launched an organized attack backed by a program and public opinion against the Party. He ferociously cried: "Forget all those problems in the great cultural revolution. We must fundamentally not think of them nor refer to them." "So long as people say that you are working for restoration, you have done your work well." Their series of repulseive performances showed that they opposed social reforms and practiced restoration and regression entirely out of the reactionary class nature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

When Chairman Mao criticized the film The Life of Wu Hsün, he had this to point out: "In the view of many writers, history develops not by the replacement of the old by the new, but by the exertion of every effort to preserve the old from extinction, not by class struggle to overthrow the reactionary feudal rulers who had to be overthrown, but by the negation of the class struggle of the oppressed and their submission to these rulers, in the manner of Wu Hsün." This is a profound exposure and criticism of the reactionary character of the bourgeosie inside the Party in the political field. One way is to oppose social reforms characterized by the replacement of old things by new things, and the other is to oppose the class struggle waged by the revolutionary class against the reactionary class. These two ways are imbued with the same spirit as the ways of restoration of Confucius down to Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

Closely linked with such reactionary character, the bourgeoisie inside the Party is also politically imbued with an extremely counter-revolutionary kind of frenziedness. Not reconciled to the demise of the class, it wildly makes trouble and carries out subversion. Harboring bitter class hatred toward the revolutionary class, the revolutionary mass movement and the revolutionary new things, it wants to draw satisfaction from their destruction. This is also a common characteristic of all fallen classes. All Confucianists are hangmen capable of killing without even a blink of the eyes. The

execution of Shao Cheng Mao by Confucius fully revealed his fascist and despotic style. This was also so with Hitler who represented the fallen bourgeoisie. "One must be hard-hearted and ruthless in action!" This was the "motto" given by Hitler to his followers.

The bourgeoisie inside the Party has entirely inherited such counter-revolutionary frenziedness of Confucianism and fascism. Once it is in power, it resorts to killing. What it demands politically is definitely not any democracy but fascism. So long as we take a look at the "Outline of Project '571'" which is full of the smell of blood and the counter-revolutionary political incident which occurred not long ago at the T'ienanmen Square, it is not difficult to understand this truth. The handful of fascist rioters in the T'ienanmen Square incident are deeply stamped with the class brand of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. They are the "home-going contingents" and commandos organized by the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Their extremely violent and wicked performance is precisely a major exposure of the counter-revolutionary frenziedness of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

Chairman Mao points out: "Revisionism coming into power also means the bourgeoisie coming into power." "The dictatorship of the proletariat would be transformed into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and would become a reactionary, fascist-type dictatorship." Why is it that there will inevitably be the fascist type of dictatorship when revisionism comes into power? This is because both the bourgeoisie inside the Party and Hitler's fascism come under the category of the reactionary bourgeoisie on the decline and they have a common class nature.

In past history, all fallen classes intrigued and conspired because they had neither truth nor the masses. Confucius was a well-known "artful hypocrite" and a big conspirator. The Confucian school has always been a political faction known for its intrigues and plots. The bourgeoisie inside the Party is also no exception. From Liu Shao-ch'i through Lin Piao to Teng Hsiao-p'ing, none of them did not intrigue and conspire. Lin Piao and company once directed people to study and sum up the intrigues and plots of Wang Hsi-feng and other representative figures of the fallen landlord class in The Dream of the Red Chamber--for example, "strike while the iron is hot and raise one's own standards," "win over confidants and cultivate influence," "spread rumors to destroy spirits," "seize hold of opportunities to launch surprise raids," etc. They used such deceitful tricks of the fallen classes to deal with the proletariat.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing was not inferior in any way to Lin Piao in this regard. After he was criticized in the great cultural revolution, he swore that he "would never reverse the verdicts." Actually he practiced what Confucius called the trick of "bending in order to go forward." No sooner his bent body was extended, he promptly unfurled the black flag of the "home-going contingent," and how arrogant and blatant his counter-attack for revenge was! Teng Hsiao-p'ing set up Teng's rumor company. He used rumors to maliciously attack the great leader Chairman Mao and his revolutionary line, to attack the great proletarian cultural revolution and to sow discord in the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for him to usurp and seize supreme power in the Party and the state. He used rumors to propagate all kinds of reactionary trends of thought

for harassing people, undermining the grasping of revolution and promotion of production and disrupting stability and unity. He also used rumors to create a counter-revolutionary political climate and agitate those unrepentant capitalist-roaders and demons and monsters to leap forth and counter-attack the great cultural revolution in revenge. Rumors have thus become so important a weapon of the bourgeoisie inside the Party for waging class struggle against the proletariat. This fact prominently demonstrates the extremely reactionary and decadent nature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party.

These characteristics of the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the political sphere have a profound economic origin. This economic origin lies in that there are still bourgeois rights in capitalist society. Chairman Mao points out, "Lenin spoke of building a bourgeois state without capitalists to safeguard bourgeois rights. We ourselves have built just such a state, not much different from the old society: There are ranks and grades, eight grades of wages, distribution according to work, and exchange of equal values." Due to the existence of bourgeois rights, the capitalist-roaders within the Party can in the aspect of distribution take possession of more and more commodities and money through certain legitimate and many illegal ways, and hence take possession of the labor of other people without compensation. They also make use of part of the powers in their hands to push the revisionist line in certain departments and units. This will actually change the nature of ownership, turn the socialist system of public ownership into the capitalist system of ownership, and hence transform commodities and money into capital, and labor power into a commodity. Their relationship with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants is actually the relationship of the exploiter with the exploited and the oppressor with the oppressed.

Lenin taught us, "What are after all classes commonly referred to? This means that a section of people in society is allowed to take possession of the labor of another section of people." ("Tasks of the Youth League," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 352) The reason that the capitalist-roaders within the Party form the bourgeoisie inside the Party is also that economically they take possession of the labor of other people. One who fails to see this point will fail to grasp the class essence of the capitalist-roaders and will be unable to comprehend how do the political and ideological characteristics of the capitalist-roaders arise. People often see only the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the aspect of ownership, but not the essence of such exploitation by capitalist-roaders. In point of fact, as demonstrated by plenty of data uncovered since the great cultural revolution, those high officials practicing revisionism are very greedy and fierce in their plundering society of wealth. They lead a life so startlingly extravagant and corrupt that it outshines the capitalists.

In a political satirical essay, Liu Tsung-yüan, a progressive thinker of the T'ang Dynasty, sharply revealed the covetous nature of the Confucianists for high offices and salaries in the feudal society. He said, "Those given in to taking today never avoid any offer of money so as to enrich their families, not knowing that such insatiable desire for accumulation would get them into trouble." "They scheme all day long for higher offices with higher emoluments, and the more greedy they become, the closer danger lurks." What Liu Tsung-yüan said is also very appropriate for use to describe the bourgeoisie

inside the Party. The high officials practicing revisionism are indeed "those given in to taking" in socialist society.

The economic status of a class determines its political attitude. As the destiny of the bourgeoisie inside the Party is closely linked with such "traces of the old society" as bourgeois rights, this determines that its political stand and thought and feeling are fundamentally antagonistic to those of the proletariat. The class interests and historical mission of the proletariat call for uninterrupted revolution to sweep away "the traces of the old society" step by step, but the class interests of the bourgeoisie inside the Party call for the use of different methods to strengthen and extend "the traces of the old society" and wild opposition to social reforms. Therefore, the political line formulated and pushed by the latter is always an ultra-rightist line.

Lin Piao and company once instructed people to coin this jargon: "Three protections--'protection of office, protection of property and protection of life'." These "three protections" can be called the common credo of life of the high officials practicing revisionism. "Protection of office" is a prerequisite to the "protection of property" and "protection of life." For the sake of "protecting office," they detest and resist supervision and criticism by the masses, regard with hostility, repress and attack the revolutionary mass movement and revolutionary new forces. For the sake of "protecting property," they devise all ways and means to consolidate, extend and strengthen bourgeois rights, accumulate commodities and money through fair means and foul, and try their utmost to choke by all means the socialist new things that restrict bourgeois rights. For the sake of "protecting life," they oppose the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," the style of hard work and plain living, and the participation of cadres in collective productive labor. With a mind bent on building a nest of comfort for themselves, they go everywhere to look for elixir in the hope of living longer. They fundamentally will not, and could not, be concerned with social production and the well-being of the people. They care only for how to make use of the powers in their hands to snatch even more social wealth. The deeper the socialist revolution goes, the more will their vested interests be violated and the stronger will be their resistance and frenziedness. Just as Chairman Mao points out, "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it." "They have become high officials and want to protect the interests of the high officials."

The proletariat wants to criticize and restrict bourgeois rights, but the bourgeoisie inside the Party is opposed to such criticism and restriction. This is a life-and-death struggle between the two major antagonistic classes. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. This is a historical phenomenon that will exist for a long time, and we must persistently wage struggle against it. Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Without struggle, there is no progress." "How can 800 million people manage without struggle?!" We can never relax our revolutionary fighting spirits.

Because the bourgeoisie inside the Party is linked with the old relations of production and the "traces of the old society," no matter how frenzied,

treacherous and crafty it is and how rabid it may be for a time, its essence is extremely feeble. Its perverted actions of all kinds are fundamentally in contravention of the objective law of historical development and the interests and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people. "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The people who make up over 95 percent of the total population are always for revolution. Like all other reactionaries, the capitalist-roaders within the Party who represent the bourgeoisie are also a paper tiger. They are very isolated.

Lin Piao and company yelled on the other hand, "Let us smash the cooking pots and scuttle the ships." But on the other hand, they also declared, "All things last for a very brief period of time like the night blooming cereus; so don't take them too seriously." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts headed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing yelled on the one hand that they "will risk their old lives" and "are not afraid of being overthrown a second time," but on the other hand they also professed that they "have seen through the vanity of life and are not serious about anything." Their mournful cries of the fallen class profoundly reflect that as a class the bourgeoisie has come to its historical end. Like "the drowsy crow on an old tree entwined with withered vines" or "a lanky horse on an ancient road in the west wind," this is the image of a dying class on the decline and is also the image of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. Its frenzied sabotage and disruption of the socialist revolution--including its atrocious and wicked deeds in the T'ienanmen Square incident--is nothing more than a struggle in despair and can never extricate it from its ultimate doom. The proletariat is a revolutionary optimist. Revolution is bound to vanquish reaction, and the newborn is bound to vanquish the decadent. This is the law of history. Taking a sweeping look over the long river of historical development, we are filled with boundless confidence for the ultimate victory of the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and of the communist cause in China and the whole world.

Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party and his analysis and criticism of the bourgeoisie inside the Party are a great leap in the history of development of Marxism. Applying the law of the unity of opposites, Chairman Mao has summed up the positive and negative experiences of the international communist movement, profoundly analyzed the change of class relations in the socialist period, and revealed the reactionary class nature of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the historical destiny of its inevitable doom, and pointed out the political and ideological origin and economic origin of the emergence of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. This has further expounded theoretically the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the nature, target, task and future of the socialist revolution, and fundamentally answered the question of how to combat and prevent revisionism in a socialist country.

These theoretical summaries of Chairman Mao's have made an important development of the three components of Marxism--philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, as well as most valuable contributions to the international communist movement as a whole.

Chairman Mao points out, "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the

dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Looking back over the course of combat in the last ten years since the great cultural revolution and studying once again the "Circular" and Chairman Mao's series of instruction made since the great cultural revolution, we have come to understand even more profoundly the necessity and far-reaching historical significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In order to consolidate and develop the fruit of victory of the great cultural revolution, our immediate need is to concentrate our fire on deepening the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, resolutely striking at the counter-revolutionary subversive activities, and carrying through to the end the great struggle for hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Chairman Mao's theory and practice concerning the great cultural revolution have opened up a brand-new road to combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the international communist movement. Let us hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, closely unite around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and courageously forge ahead along the splendid road opened up by the great proletarian cultural revolution!

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FAMILY PLANNING

Late Marriage and Family Planning Become a Common Practice in Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 5

- all youngsters of the factory concentrate their energy on actively criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus becoming an exuberant force in the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1976)

(NCNA Shanghai, May 6, 1976) Among the young staff members and workers of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 5, the practice of late marriage and family planning is in vogue. Ninety-five percent of the youngsters consciously insist on late romance and late marriage; and 92 percent of the married couples capable of giving birth to children have adopted family planning devices. The broad masses of youngsters of the whole factory, full of vitality and high in spirits, participate in the present struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, grasp revolution and promote production, and become a vigorous force in the three great revolutionary movements.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Shanghai Iron and Steel Plant No. 5 has in succession recruited over 6,000 young workers. In order to assist the youth to adopt a correct attitude toward the question of romance and marriage, and to make a success of late marriage and family planning, a family planning leading group has been set up in the factory under the charge of the deputy secretary of the factory Party committee with the participation of the responsible persons of the CYL organizations at all levels are mobilized by the factory's Party committee to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a series of the teachings of revolutionary teachers on youth work. In light of the situation that some youngsters are influenced by the bourgeois view on romance, everybody is made to realize that teaching the youth to adopt a correct attitude toward the question of romance and marriage is a major question bearing on bringing up of hundreds of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In light of the views revealed in different periods by the youth on the question of romance and marriage, emphasis is laid on helping them transform their world outlook. The youth are constantly educated in the ideological and political line and organized to study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, visit class education exhibitions and listen to reports on the deeds of heroes. Those youngsters who joined the factory earlier are asked to relate their understanding in late romance and late marriage, thus starting discussions on such topics as "what sort of an ideal should a youngster embrace," and "how to make one's fiery youth keep sparkling," and unceasingly heightening their consciousness in making a complete break with the traditional concepts and in practicing late romance and late marriage.

In light of some undesirable tendencies that have just popped up, the CYL organizations at all levels also organize the youth in good time to start extensive discussions, and write short commentaries to criticize the corrupt bourgeois world outlook on the decline, and help them raise their understanding and strengthen their ability to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas. A resolute struggle is waged against class enemies who corrode and poison the youngsters.

In this factory, we constantly use special columns, art galleries, exchange meetings, and other media to publicize the advantages of late marriage and family planning. Recently, in the new upsurge of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the Ffith Workshop set up a late marriage and family planning publicity room to put on display pictures and articles reflecting the prominent achievements gained by the youth of the Workshop in work to promote late romance, late marriage and family planning, thus publicizing the merits of family planning and the advanced figures emerging in work to promote late marriage and family planning.

The Party committee of the factory is of the opinion that in order to educate the youth in late romance and late marriage, it is very important to seriously and properly lay hold of the exemplary role played by the CYL cadres. So they organize seminars for the CYL cadres, establish the image of advanced personages and are concerned with the well-being of young cadres, so that they can set an example with their own conduct and play the exemplary and leading role.

Everyone of the 130 odd young cadres of the whole factory at or above the CYL branch secretary grade actually practices late romance and late marriage, thus setting an example to the broad masses of youth. In response to the call of the Party, all Communist Youth League members and the broad masses of youth in the factory express that they will never pass their youth fruitlessly but will concentrate their energy on painstakingly studying the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, playing an active part in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing in an effort to make more contributions to the people. Right now, persistence in late marriage and family planning has become the conscious action of most of the youth in this factory.

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Ch'in County in Shensi Has Done a Good Job in the Practice of Family Planning

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 11, 1976)

With class struggle as the key link, the CCP Ch'in County Committee of Shensi Province has effectively strengthened its leadership in family planning work, thus scoring prominent achievements in such work thoughout the county.

Early last year, the CCP Ch'in County Committee examined appraised and summed up family planning work in all communes of the county. The leading members of the county committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's instructions and the relevant general and specific policies of the Party on family planning work, thus further strengthening leadership in such work. The whole county, made widespread use of political evening schools, wired broadcasts, literary and art performances, and other media to vigorously publicize the great significance of family planning and penetratingly criticize the revisionist fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao on the questions of women, marriage and child-birth and the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius, thus further raising the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the people in the practice of late marriage and family planning. Members of the leading bodies at all levels gave a positive lead. Among the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the standing committee of the county committee and the commune Party committees, those capable of giving birth to children have all adopted birth control measures. Over 90 percent of the secretaries of the brigade Party branches and chairmen of the revolutionary committees also adopted birth control measures. They took practical action and set the pace in insuring the smooth progress of family planning work in the whole county.

A red-and-expert technical team for birth control was also built up for the whole county. It insists on delivering techniques and medicines to the door for the convenience of the masses and for serving production, much to the welcome of the broad masses of cadres and the people.

* * *

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

From "Not Knowing the Taste of Meat" to Taking to One's Feet

by

Ch'i Hsin (齐 欣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1976)

In the later years of the Spring and Autumn Period when the slavery system was in total disintegration, Confucius who "believed in and loved the ancients" was so exhilarated when he heard the "Shao music" that he "for three months did not know the taste of meat." This could really be considered as addicted to the "love of the ancients" or bewitched by the "love of the ancients."

In the present day of socialism 2,000 years later, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party suffered from an inveterate disease of "hating the present." He hated new people, new things and new music.... He took to his feet after he watched half of the film Ch'un-miao and spitefully accused it as "ultra-Left"!

There is an astounding coincidence between the one who "loves the ancients" and the one who "hates the present."

One who "loves the ancients" must "hate the present"; and one who "hates the present" is bound to "love the ancients." Confucius, who came of the fallen slave-owning aristocracy loved "Shao music," and understandably, he could not bear to hear the battle songs of the insurgent slaves and the music of the newly emerging landlord class. Therefore, he "revised the Book of Odes" and "rectified music." Almost every day of his life was spent in condemning the new situation with "rites lost and music ruined." That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party was inimical to the film Ch'un-miao, which extolled the great cultural revolution to such an extent that he could not bear to watch it any further. This has something to do with his "love of the ancients." Haven't they said regretfully that "the present is not as good as the past"? One "for three months did not know the taste of meat," while the other took to his feet. Although there is a gap of over 2,000 years between them, they shared the same line of thought--restoration and regression.

"All culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." Therefore, the difference in attitude adopted toward the literature and art of a definite class is determined by a definite class stand. After Confucius listened to the "Shao music," he "for three months did not know the taste of meat." This was because he completely stood on the side of the slave-owning class daily on the decline, and stubbornly pushed a reactionary political line "to revive states that are extinct, to restore families whose line of succession has been broken, and to call to office those who have fallen into obscurity." In making unbridled attack against the film Ch'un-miao, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within

the Party showed that he took the stand of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes and wanted to push a revisionist line antagonistic to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, he not only was hostile to Ch'un-miao, but also wanted to negate in toto the revolution in literature and art and the great cultural revolution through negating Ch'un-miao.

"Regression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or in ancient times, in China or elsewhere." Be he a "lover of the ancients" or a "hater of the present," regression is no way out. All those who run counter to the basic interest of the broad masses of the people and to against the tide of historical development are extremely isolated among the masses of the people and are most unpopular. Confucius, after he heard "Shao music," "for three months did not know the taste of meat," but the slaves, when they heard the "Shao music," would only feel that it was like the ugly noise made by a raven. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party was so hostile to the film Ch'un-miao that he left in the middle of the show. However, hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, who uphold the basic line of the Party and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat fervently love the film. They draw encouragement and education from and cordially praise Ch'un-miao. This is an effective criticism of that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party.

* * *

At the Back of the "Typhoon"

by

Ko Nai-wen (葛乃文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 14, 1976)

Around summer last year, the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party cast forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link." Once this apricot-yellow flag was hoisted, a very small number of people in the scientific and technical circles hurriedly leaped forth and cried out that they would whip up a "vocational typhoon" and "if the eighth-grade one is not strong enough, they would whip up a twelfth-grade one," as if they would "sweep over the world." Asked why they wanted to whip up such a strong "wind," they would answer: "The backwardness of our scientific research" "has hindered the progress of the four modernizations." They looked confident as if they were on the side of justice.

However, the facts have deflated their "confidence" and wiped away their "justice."

Socialist society is not "a jewelled palace in Elfland's hills." The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in the socialist society. The "wind" which is an expression of class struggle is always subordinate to a certain class. In the final analysis, in our society today, there are two kinds of "winds." It is either the East wind of the proletariat or the West wind of the bourgeoisie. A pure "vocational wind" basically does not exist. The word "vocational" that comes before the "wind" could not cover up the political end behind it. What is this end? We may take a look at the absurd arguments in the scientific and technical circles.

The absurd arguments openly declare that political and ideological work "hinders and even undermines scientific research." One of the aims of whipping up the "vocational typhoon" is to do away with political and ideological work and proletarian politics. The absurd arguments vilify that the Party leadership is "blind command." They clamor that if science and technology are to be boosted, "top-notch" "authorities" "recognized by scientific and technical circles" must hold power. One of the tasks of "vocational typhoon" is to bring the bourgeois "authorities" into power and to blow away the Party leadership to nowhere. The absurd arguments also remark viciously that running open-door institutes will make "the intellectuals dare not lay hold of theory." The "vocational typhoon" seeks to blow the scientists and technicians back to the secluded tall buildings and courtyards.... In short, the proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things are the things to be blown away by this "vocational typhoon." What the "vocational typhoon" wants to blow away are precisely those things the program of "taking the three directives as the key link" seeks to negate. It can be seen that they have whipped up this gust of wind definitely not out of their concern for the four modernizations. This gust of wind definitely cannot help realize socialist modernization but will eventually hold back the four modernizations. Very clearly,

this gust of wind is blowing at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It comes with overwhelming ferocity and is full of the murderous atmosphere of the bourgeois attack against the proletariat. We only have to measure this with the "wind vane" of class struggle and will see everything clearly. This gust of wind is a downright Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, a wind to restore capitalism and a bourgeois West wind!

The present struggle has again testified to the objective law of class struggle that "the tree wants to remain quiet but the wind refuses to stop." In the considerably long historical period of socialism, the bourgeois West wind will keep on blowing. The wind is sometimes strong and sometimes light but never dies away. Where does this "West wind" come from? The bourgoeisie in society would whip up this wind. What is more important, the capitalist-roaders in the Party want to whip up this wind. An old poem gives this description: "A lanky horse on an ancient road in the west wind." This is precisely a description of the capitalist-roaders: They always whip up a "westerly wind" against the proletariat; they ride the "lanky horse" of restoration and regression and totter along the "ancient road" of capitalism. This is determined by their class nature. We definitely must not believe that the unrepentant capitalist-roader in the Party has really "mended his ways" regarding the great proletarian cultural revolution. That he "would never reverse the verdict" is unreliable! The grim fact is that "the capitalist-roader is still on the capitalist road."

Since the fact that the capitalist-roader is still on the capitalist road and the bourgeois West wind is still blowing is a social phenomenon which will exist for a long time in the historical period of socialism, we have to make an effort to master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and perseveringly apply the Party's basic line and the viewpoint of class struggle in distinguishing the wind direction, observing the change in the wind and detecting the origin of the wind. We must learn to discern a wind, whether it is a strong wind "raging in a huge cave" or a light wind "starting from the duckweed." With this ability, we can act in the way as "the roc winging fanwise, soaring 90,000 li and rousing a raging cyclone," no matter how wildly the West wind may blow.

* * *

PARIS COMMUNE ANNIVERSARY

Persist in Continuing the Revolution; Forever Be the Public Servants of Society

- in commemoration of the 105th anniversary of the Paris Commune

by

Cheng Chüeh-hsi (鄭 覚 熙) of the Peking Teachers' College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 17, 1976)

One hundred and five years ago, the proletariat of France, on their extraordinary revolutionary initiative and with selfless heroism, staged an armed uprising and set up the Paris Commune, the first dictatorship of the proletariat in the history of mankind. This was the first major attempt on the part of the proletariat to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, smash the old state apparatus and set up a dictatorship of the proletariat by revolutionary violence. The gunfire of the Paris Commune aroused the proletariat of the world to new awakening and shone with the light of dawn of the great social revolution that will emancipate mankind forever from class society.

From the dawn of March 18 when Paris was awakened by the thunderous shouts of "Vive la commune" to June 28 when the last group of fighters fell, the Paris Commune existed for only 72 days. In spite of its short existence and although faced with frenzied attacks from the bourgeois armed forces with overwhelming superiority, it still adopted some extremely important measures. These measures provided extremely valuable historical experience in proletarian revolution and dictatorship.

One of the most fundamental experiences summed up by Marx from the revolutionary practice of the Paris Commune is: The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery and wield it for its own purpose; it must smash and destroy the old state machinery and replace it with the state of proletarian dictatorship, which practices the most extensive democracy to the working class and working people and carries out the most resolute suppression on the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Throughout the period of transition from capitalism to communism, it is still necessary for the proletariat to have a state, and this state will exist until victorious socialism is transformed into complete communism. This gives rise to the following phenomenon: Although the old "bureaucratic apparatus" has been destroyed, yet it is not possible to go without any administrative organ at once. There must still be state organs and public functionaries until the state withers away. "In order to prevent the transformation of the state and state organs from servants of society into masters of society," the heroes of the Paris Commune decisively adopted two important measures amidst heavy gunfire: (1) It put into practice the system of general election and stipulated that all posts should be taken up by people elected in the general election, who were responsible to the electors and might be recalled any time. (2) All public

functionaries from members of the Commune downward were to receive salaries equivalent to workmen's wages, with all privileges revoked. These revolutionary measures clearly expressed the true proletarian character of the Commune. Its public functionaries were directly elected by the working class and the working people, were in their service and under their supervision, and were treated in the same way as they were. Referring to this measure for reducing remuneration to the level of workmen's wages and abolishing all privileges, Lenin emphatically pointed out: "This shows more clearly than anything else the turn from bourgeois democracy to proletarian democracy, from the democracy of the oppressors to the democracy of the oppressed classes, from the state as a 'special force' for the suppression of a particular class to the suppression of the oppressors by the general force of the majority of the people--the workers and the peasants."

By restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing differences between grades and bringing the relations between state functionaries and the broad masses of working people more closely together, they could effectively prevent state functionaries from becoming new powerful "masters of society" riding above and oppressing and plundering the masses. Lenin held that "after the realization of the proletarian revolution, things could and should begin from here." He also pointed out, "If we advance along this road, we could completely destroy the bureaucratic system," and finally move toward the complete withering away of the state in the end.

The longer afterward, the more dazzling the Commune principle becomes. With the socialist revolution constantly deepened, the question of preventing change of the state and state organs from the servants of society into the masters of society is increasingly becoming a serious one confronting us, and the Commune principle is also of even greater significance.

Based on the Commune principle, Chairman Mao has lead us in smashing the old state machinery and setting up a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat or "a bourgeois state without the bourgeoisie" as described by Lenin. This state must, on the one hand, suppress the resistance of the exploiting classes, restrict bourgeois rights and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, but on the other hand, it must also safeguard bourgeois rights. Preserving bourgeois rights means preserving differences between grades and actual inequalities. Chairman Mao said, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before the liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." It is precisely these things which are scarcely different from those in the old society that form the soil and hotbed for breeding the new bourgeoisie as well as an important economic base for the bourgeois representatives within the Party to restore capitalism. "Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power."

In the socialist state, it is not strange that new and old bourgeois elements in society oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, attack socialism and strive for capitalist restoration. As long as the leadership of the Party and the state is in the hands of genuine Marxists, there is also nothing

to be afraid of. What is dangerous is that revisionism emerges among state functionaries who, holding the leadership of the Party and the state, will quietly change the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and socialism into capitalism without changing the name of the Party and the state, without changing the socialist banner and without changing the outer shell of the system of ownership. These people are the capitalist-roaders in power within the Party or the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union is a painful lesson.

Adhering to the principle of the Paris Commune, Chairman Mao has repeatedly warned us: Never practice the system of high wages for the minority. Guard against all working personnel taking advantage of their positions to enjoy special privileges. It is imperative to uphold the system of cadres participation in collective productive labor. Party and state cadres are ordinary laborers, not lords riding on the back of the people. Taking part in collective productive labor, cadres should maintain the most extensive, regular and closest ties with the working people. Further, Chairman Mao has supported and helped various socialist new things to grow, and proceeding from reality, restricted bourgeois rights in all fields.

However, the law of class struggle in socialist society determines that capitalist-roaders and representatives of the bourgeoisie will always appear within the Party, and the phenomenon of "capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road" will remain for a long time to come. As everybody can see, that capitalist-roader who had been criticized during the great cultural revolution and who expressed that he would "never reverse the verdicts," suffered a relapse and continued to traverse the capitalist road as soon as he resumed office. Such people have never been proletarian revolutionaries but are merely bourgeoisie and petty bourgeois democrats coming over to the revolutionary ranks. They have never been Marxist-Leninists, but are merely fellow-travelers of the Party.

Lenin once made this analysis: "In the process of the bourgeois democratic revolution many people joined our Party, not purely because they supported the proletarian program of our Party, but mainly because they saw that our Party was carrying out a glorious and determined struggle for democracy. In the course of accepting the revolutionary democratic slogans of the proletarian political party, they had not linked up these slogans with the whole struggle of the socialist proletariat."

In the period of the democratic revolution, they could agree with the lowest program of the Party, show enthusiasm for the democratic revolution in varying degrees, and do some useful work for the revolution under the guidance of the Party, but they frequently had principled divergence with the Party. After entering the period of socialist revolution, some of them refused to remold their original bourgeois stand and world outlook, but nonetheless took up leading posts in the Party and the state. They became high officials and rose to higher positions. They rested content with and enjoyed bourgeois rights that brought advantages to them. They even took advantage of their power to encroach upon and swallow up other people's fruits of labor and safeguard the vested interests of the "high officials" who practiced revisionism. They degenerated into capitalist-roaders.

This is so with that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. The revisionist line he pushes and the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts he whips up represent precisely the interests of the bourgeoisie inside the Party and the old and new bourgeoisie in society and represent their aspiration for capitalist restoration.

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has resolved, on the basis of combining theory with practice, the question of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, millions of people held high the banner that "it is justified to rebel against the reactionaries," aired their views, put up big-character posters and conducted mass debate, exposed the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao anti-Party clique, criticized the revisionist line pushed by them and smashed their plots to restore capitalism. The broad masses of revolutionary people, tempered in the storm of the great cultural revolution, have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism. The struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which is victoriously developing at the moment is another clear evidence. This struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution and another great practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism. Since throughout the historical period of socialism there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the principal contradiction is that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie with emphasis on the capitalist-roaders in power within the Party, our struggle with the capitalist-roaders will continue for a long time and the struggle between reversal and counter-reversal of verdicts and between restoration and counter-restoration will still be with us for a long time to come.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly summed up the historical experience of the socialist revolution in China, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and pushed forward the ideas and principles advanced by the Paris Commune. The practical measures initially adopted by the Paris Commune to prevent the qualitative change of the functionaries of the proletarian state and Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and its application clearly show how the proletarian revolution has developed extensively and penetratingly in theory and in practice!

When Paris was enveloped in smoke from gunpowder and the battle was still raging, Marx pointed out that "even if the Commune is overthrown, the struggle is only postponed. The principle of the Commune is eternal." The

history of the International Communist Movement has again and again attested to this truth. In the past century, raising high the great banner of Marxism, the proletariat and revolutionary people have forged courageously ahead on the road opened up by the proletariat of Paris, and a tremendous change has taken place with "the world turned upside down." Let the bourgeois lords tremble and weep! Worldwide victory of communism is irresistible!

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Peking School Graduates Mature Politically in Revolutionary Base Area

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 26,000 young school graduates from peking have gone to settle in yenan, china's revolutionary centre before country-wide liberation, where they are integrating with the workers and peasants and maturing politically.

now known as a land of abundance, nanniwan, in north shensi, was first built up by 359th brigade heroes of the eighth route army in the great production campaign launched by the people in the shensi-ningsia-kansu border region during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. the pioneer opening up of the land in nanniwan was aimed at smashing the enemy's economic blockade and fortifying the revolutionary base.

when the young people from peking arrived in nanniwan, veterans of the red army, old peasants and veteran party members there told them about the revolutionary traditions of plain living and hard struggle on which nanniwan had been built. they recounted the heroic deeds of the revolutionary martyrs who gave their lives to the revolution.

the revolutionary spirit in yenan inspired and encouraged the educated young people.

one day in the early summer of 1970, a rainstorm swept over the lush green crops and mountain torrents flooded the rice fields. city graduates and commune members rallied immediately to protect the fields. suddenly, a ditch was breached and flood waters washed into the rice fields. as soon as the gap was filled with earth the flood washed it away again. led by lo yen-chun, a city girl, the young people jumped into the ditch to stop the gap with their bodies and finally succeeded in stemming the flood. the flood left several hectares of corn seedlings covered with a 6-inch layer of silt. what was to be done? lo yen-chun and ten other young people studied chairman mao's instructions on overcoming difficulties. they carried stones down from the hills on their shoulders and propped up the flattened maize shoots, stalk by stalk. they replanted the areas where the seedlings had been washed away.

liu tan-hua, a graduate of peking no. 101 middle school, volunteered to settle in yenan in 1969. in 1972, the poor and lower-middle peasants recommended

her for study at a college in peking. while there she joined the communist party. during the 1973 summer vacation she returned to her former mountain village to live and labour alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants. she wrote in her diary "history has entrusted to us, the younger generation, the glorious fighting mission to become peasants of a new socialist type, dedicate ourselves to restricting bourgeois right and narrowing the differences between town and country-side, worker and peasant and mental and manual labour." in 1975, after graduation from college, she went back to yenan to work with the poor and lower-peasants and with them build the new socialist countryside.

many city young people have decided to make their homes in the yenan countryside and make revolution all their lives there.

last spring festival, chu wen, an educated youth from peking, married a peasant's daughter in his village. he tries to devote his wisdom and strength to solving countryside problems to meet the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he installed a loudspeaker system for the brigade and acts as a barefoot doctor and school teacher. now he is the party secretary of the brigade and is leading the local movement to learn from tachai.

educated young people have grown up nurtured by mao tsetung thought. after being tempered in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside, 340 young people have joined the communist party and 2,230 the communist youth league. many of them have been recommended to leading posts on the various fronts for socialist revolution and construction.

chang hsiao-chien, who came from peking to settle in shuangho people's commune in 1969, has consciously tempered himself in class struggle. he was elected production team leader in 1972. it so happened that there was a bad flood that summer. seven hectares of crops in a gully were covered with mud. then came a spell of drought, followed by hailstorms and frost. to face the difficult situation, chang hsiao-chian organized the commune members to study chairman mao's works with the help of the party branch. "we must learn from tachai to work hard to reap a good harvest in this year of extraordinary natural calamity," the commune members decided. with great revolutionary drive they set about combating the difficulties and reaped a good harvest that year. in 1973, chang hsiao-chien mobilized the masses to carry out large-scale land improvement. total grain output last year was double the annual output in the three years 1970 - 1972.

wen tung-fang, a young man from peking, is now the party secretary of the tachuangho brigade, kanchuan county. the tachuangho area is land-locked and has poor natural conditions. in 1972, wen tung-fang and a schoolmate visited tachai. after returning home, he and brigade cadres investigated the mountainous land and rivers in the whole tachuanho area and worked out a three-year plan to remake nature in emulation of tachai. they have realized their plan. now the landscape at the tachuanho brigade is entirely changed. terraces rise tier on tier, young stand of trees make a forest, there are livestock breeding farms and flourishing fields of grain. total grain output last year was double that of 1970.

RURAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Rural Middle School Favored by Peasants

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 19, 1976)

students of the yenshan middle school in shaowu county, east china's fukien province, have opened up some 11 hectares of land, propagated five good seed strains of rice and provided 11 tons of improved seeds to the commune it belongs to. this has been achieved through combining study with productive labour, a policy much acclaimed by the local peasants who say that the school is excellently run.

last winter, the second-year pupils of the senior middle school studied relevant mathematics at the commune's water conservancy site while helping the commune survey and design the project. they completed the task within a month, enabling the project to get started in good time.

over the past few years, the school has helped the locality to survey and design a small reservoir, assemble four small hydro-electric power stations and survey a 5-kilometre-long mountain road.

the teachers and students foster the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle by doing productive labour. they felled trees, quarried stones and built two houses with a total floor space of 500 square metres. with the income derived from industrial and agricultural undertakings, the school is able to meet this year's financial needs, covering expenditure on administration and maintenance costs, medical care, firewood and vegetables. students' tuition and textbooks are provided free, which greatly lightens the economic burden on poor and lower-middle peasant families.

founded in 1968, the middle school has more than 290 pupils, most of whom are sons and daughters of local peasants. the school, puts politics in command, organizes the students to study marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works and has a running exhibition on class struggle. it frequently invites old poor peasants and local cadres to give lectures on the class struggle, learning from tachai and the perspective plans for modernizing agriculture.

the school has transformed the old teaching content and methods. the junior middle school students have courses on farm machinery maintenance, mathematics for agricultural use and rural literature, while the specialities for senior middle school students cover farm machinery, agricultural techniques and rural medical work. the school maintains rice and wheat fields, tea gardens and orchards as its base for engaging in agricultural production. it runs small workshops for repairing machines, carpentry and making tea and medicine, and has set up eight laboratories on farm and rural electrical equipment, processing farm and side-occupation produce, soil analysis, and health and medicine. it has also built a small hydro-electric power station which it runs for its own use.

graduates of the school come away with a general knowledge of sowing, harrowing, fertilizer application, pest control and seed breeding of rice, wheat, sugarcane, peanuts and vegetables. some are able to operate and overhaul tractors and farm implements or design and instal small hydro-electric power stations.

well over 400 graduates of the past few years are now serving as tractor drivers, agro-technicians, barefoot doctors, veterinaries, electricians, primary school teachers and book-keepers, and more than 20 are leading cadres of production brigades or production teams. they are an important political and productive force in the rural areas.

HOSPITALS

A Mountain Hospital for Minority People

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 19, 1976)

the hospital in-
tumen mountainous area in the maowen chiang autonomous county, szechwan province, is greatly appreciated by the local people for the contribution its doctors have made to improving local health conditions.

the chiang nationality numbering less than 50,000, is one of china's smallest minorities. before liberation they live in dire poverty, oppressed and discriminated against by the reactionary ruling classes. as for health conditions, apart from the few witch doctors, there was not a modern hospital within 800 square kilometres. after liberation the local party organizations mobilized the minority people to develop health and medical work, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the cooperative medical service was expanded and barefoot doctors were trained to form a medical force in the rural areas. at the same time the tumen hospital was set up including on its staff ten doctors recruited from big cities who volunteered to settle and work there.

the hospital with its small staff surmounted many difficulties to open departments of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, etc. the hospital takes patients at any time of the day and at night. apart from therapeutic work, doctors also act as nurses and give intensive care to the hospitalized patients. sometimes they join the patients in their studies and often have heart-to-heart talks with them. the patients feel at home in the hospital and say thanks to chairman mao's education the hearts of the good doctors are in unison with chiang people.

the hospital regularly has one third of its personnel making rounds of the mountain villages to give treatment and do preventive work, spreading hygienic knowledge among the people and encouraging them in sanitary habits. the doctors do everything in their power to deal with emergency cases or carry their patients to general hospitals when necessary. chou chueh-hsien, vice-chairman of the hospital's revolutionary committee, who was on his medical tour, took a child with acute meningitis to the county hospital a dozen kilometres away to save her in good time.

the mountain hospital began training surgeons soon after it was set up. they have performed several hundred complicated and major operations and saved many patients from critical conditions. the doctors have learned

traditional chinese medicine from barefoot doctors and the local people. they have gradually combined western and traditional chinese methods. with the help of the masses, they cultivate some 30 medicinal herbs and annually produce 13,000 kilograms of chinese medicine, with a surplus above their local needs for the state. the hospital also makes a number of simple medical instruments and drugs.

in the past few years it has trained 140 barefoot doctors and health workers through short-term courses. every production brigade in the area has two or more part-time health workers trained in dealing with common ailments, who refer serious cases to the hospital. they also do a great deal of preventive work and report on the incidence of infectious diseases. the hospital has time and again been commended as an advanced unit by maowen county and the autonomous prefecture to which it belongs.

RURAL CULTURAL LIFE

Peasants of Central China Village Enjoy Rich Cultural Life Thanks to Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 20, 1976)

a cultural evening had just reached a thrilling climax when a group of hsinhua reporters arrived at huchiachuang village. on the improvised stage were ma tung-yuan in his 80's, his son and one of his grandsons, singing a ballad in praise of the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai." among the spectators was a young man busy drawing sketches of the performance. he turned out to be still another of old ma's grandsons.

ma tung-yuan is fit as a fiddle. "we poor and lower-middle peasants are proud masters of our country", he said. "and that's why we like to sing."

the village is a production brigade of a people's commune in linhsien county, honan province, central china. the county became an incarnation of the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in the 1960's when the people there, armed with chisels, hammers and home-made explosives, carved an irrigation network known as the red flag canal high up on the taihang mountains.

in the past year, some 1,100 villagers out of a total of 1,900 in huchiachuang have given performances on the stage. in their repertoire are excerpts and arias

from model revolutionary theatrical works, as well as short items they themselves have written about outstanding persons and deeds in their own locality.

the peasants have enjoyed an increasingly rich cultural life since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, and especially since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in 1974. under the leadership of the brigade branch committee of the chinese communist party, they have organized themselves into ten groups which undertake a variety of activities to disseminate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the ten groups are:

one: the group of activists in the study of classics of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, who also give lectures at the evening political schools or during work breaks to help their workmates in their study.

two: each of the ten production teams under the brigade has a writing group which, apart from creating theatrical and other works, has the responsibility of organizing meetings at which the peasants read out their own poems.

three: the brigade theatrical propaganda team. its members encourage the other peasants to perform on the stage as well, and give them help where necessary.

four: the brigade has a radio rediffusion station which transmits news and other items to every home where a loudspeaker is installed.

five: each production team has what is called a "blackboard newspaper". this is another vehicle of propaganda in the form of a posted "newspaper" which carries articles disseminating mao tsetung thought, criticizing revisionism and capitalism, and praising those who prove to be outstanding in revolution and production.

six: the brigade library is manned by a group of people from all the teams.

seven: the brigade lantern-slide projection team.

eight: the story-telling group. the outstanding deeds of worker-peasant-soldier heroes are made known to the peasants thanks to the work of this group which uses a traditional art form to express new content and ideas.

nine: the amateur painters' group.

ten: the village's sports fans are organized to take part in ball games, "wushu" (chinese traditional boxing and swordsmanship), gymnastics and military exercises.

the village is a hive of activity every evening as the peasants are encouraged to join, on a voluntary basis, one or even several of such groups.

every production team has an evening political school. at the one under the first production team we went to see one evening, the classroom was packed with men and women, old and young listening attentively to a lecture on one of chairman mao's important instructions "class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." the lecture was given by ma yu-sheng, a young man who had returned to his home village after finishing middle school. it touched off a heated discussion. the peasants spoke one after another about what they gained through studying chairman mao's instructions. using local events and facts, many refuted the revisionist theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party.

hao fu-tsun, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, explained the importance of the peasants' cultural activities in an interview. "before the cultural revolution", he said, "the revisionists gave free rein to stories, songs and proverbs which peddled feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas. today, such trash has no audience in our village because our people study hard revolutionary theory, stage revolutionary theatrical works and tell revolutionary stories. the new cultural activities have helped them raise their socialist consciousness and foster socialist customs, habits and moral".

twentyfive-year-old tractor driver hao hsin-sheng often gives lectures at the evening political school. he is also a militiaman, an active member of the writing group, an amateur painter and actor. "people with an all-round development like him are increasing in numbers", deputy party secretary hao tsun-fu added. "this indicates that in our country, the gaps between mental and manual labour and between worker and peasant, are being gradually narrowed."

huchiachuang's experience has been popularized throughout linhsien county, which has taken concrete measures to see to it that cultural activities are within the peasants' reach. the county art troupe and film projection teams at the county and commune levels help train amateur artists and film projector operators.

DESERT CONTROL

Scientific Workers and Peasants Combat Sand in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 20, 1976)

two million hectares of drifting sand in inner mongolia have been put under control and half of which have been turned into fields, grazing grounds and forests by scientific workers and people's commune members working side by side.

in the heart of the desert in ushen banner there is now a big reservoir surrounded by thriving rice fields and orchards. pear trees from hopei, apple trees from liaoning and grape vines from sinkiang now flourish here. the reservoir is dotted with white sails as the commune members tend schools of silver and grass carps, fish species usually found only in the south which are now splashing happily about in these inner mongolian waters.

"we are able to turn the barren deserts that have harmed the people for several thousands of years into a green and fertile land because of the close cooperation between the scientific workers and the commune members", said ana, the deputy director of a sand control station in the hubch desert. ana, who is 32 year old, is of mongolian nationality. when he graduated from the inner mongolia forestry institute in 1966, he asked to be allowed to go to work in the desert. he wanted to do sand control work as his contribution to the realization of socialist ideals.

in inner mongolia, there are several desert areas -- the maowusu, hubch, wulan buh and little tengri. to guide and coordinate the sand control research work throughout the autonomous region, three research institutes and a special research office in the forestry research institute have been set up. 31 state sand control and afforestation stations have been established in the four deserts. now more than three hundred research workers of mongolian, han and hui nationalities are working in these areas.

their research work is not done in offices and laboratories but in the desert itself, where they live and work. they helped the people's communes and production brigades set up 1,800 sand control teams and stations. they conduct their research according to local condition and sum up and propagate people's experience in sand control.

the research workers and the commune members have jointly carried out general hydrographical and geological surveys, studies of the climate, soil and vegetation

in these areas and recorded the habits of the drifting sands. they have worked out plans to reconstruct the deserts for the development of agriculture, afforestation, animal husbandry and side-line occupations.

near the hubch sand control station a big dam had been built across the river. there were only seven workers so how had they managed to construct such a big dam?

ana, deputy director of the station, said: "we had no bulldozers nor did we ask for help from the nearby communes. we used the force of the wind to build the dam."

in the dry season they simply blocked the hantai river bed with a fence of willows and left the wind to gradually pile up the sand and form the dam. in the rainy season, the rising river washed away the sand dunes and turned them into arable land. ana said that since 1971 his sand control station has been using the wind and water to shift a total of 240,000 cubic metres of sand to build dams and water channels. over one hundred hectares of land have been turned into tree nurseries for cultivating over fifty species that will grow in desert conditions and the young saplings are used to afforestate the area.

the people living in these areas have accumulated a wealth of scientific knowledge and experience in controlling sand. in the last few years, the commune members have self-reliantly conducted surveys, drawn up plans according to local weather and soil conditions to plant several kilometres long stretches of forest and tree belts.

on the northern border of the maowusu desert, recently young and old commune members of the ezen horo banner turned out to plant trees and sow grass. trucks and horse and ox-drawn carts busily lumbered to and fro. it was difficult to distinguish technicians from ordinary workers. sung feng-shan, vice-chairman of the banner, said: "the commune members are our best technicians."

in the past, 150,000 hectares of this banner were buried under the sand. now 60 percent of this area is under control, with 70 percent of it covered in vegetation.

yuantzutala production brigade used to be in one of the badly devastated areas on the northern border of the hubch desert. in 1958, the year the people's commune was set up, a strong sand storm struck the area, blowing the topsoil off the fields, burying the pastures and damaging the houses. seventeen of the 18 families living there moved away. in the autumn of that very year, a 21 member sand control team went to work there, determined to rebuild the village with their own hands.

this area is now green with lush pasture land, its fields protected by tree belts and its sand dunes covered with pines and cypresses. the village now has 42 families including those who had been driven away by the terrible sand storm years before. the present grain output is on the increase by several folds and the number of herd cattle has multiplied a dozen times. to build the rows of new houses, the commune members used the trees that they themselves had planted.

about ten years ago a group of so-called foreign experts went to inner mongolia. they predicted that it would be impossible to control sand encroachment in this region because of the lack of underground water and lack of rain. in putting the sand under control, the people there have now given these "experts" a strong reply.

MODEL TRUCK DRIVERS

Kweichow Province Truck Drivers Win Commendation

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, May 20, 1976)

a great many more teams of truck-drivers have been commended for their year-round safe running of at least 1,000,000 kilometres along the mountain highways in china's south-western province of kweichow, known for its rugged terrain and foggy weather.

thanks to the tremendous efforts by the chinese communist party and the local people's government, this province now has a network of motor-roads linking 87 counties and cities, of which half were not accessible to motor traffic before liberation. the total mileage of roads open to traffic is now more than 16 times the pre-liberation figure. in addition, civil aviation lines have been established and railways built.

one of the teams commended, the sixth motor team of tsunyi transport company, has a staff numbering 118 including drivers, mechanics and administrative personnel, and a total of 77 "liberation" trucks. since it was formed in 1965, it has fulfilled or overfulfilled all its monthly and yearly targets.

many of the places regularly visited by truck-drivers of this team are places which the chinese workers' and peasants' red armymen passed more than 40 years ago during the world-famous long march. these include the wukiang and chihshui rivers where the red army made forced crossings, tsunyi where the historic

tsunyi meeting was held, and the strategic mountain pass loushankuan. every year members of the team make a practice of visiting the site of the tsunyi meeting and listening to stories on the long march which chairman mao led. this strengthens their determination to carry forward the red army's glorious revolutionary tradition.

once the team was given the difficult task of transporting coal, in foggy and cold weather, to a place 35 kilometres away along steep slopes. knowing that the coal was urgently needed for producing chemical fertilizer, they gave full play to their revolutionary spirit and accomplished the task promptly, despite the frost and cold, with each truck covering 210 kilometres a day.

last year, the team was asked to transport rice-seedlings from chiangchin county in szechwan province to hsishui county in kweichow. hsishui county always relies on neighbouring chiangchin for the supply of rice seedlings because it itself is located at a high altitude. the trip involved travelling a distance of 300 kilometres back and forth, with many sharp turns and twists. the road was muddy and slippery. however, emulating the dauntless spirit of the red armymen, they overcame one difficulty after another and delivered several thousand tons of rice-seedlings in good time to the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsishui.

once the truck driven by ho chia-mo, a member of the team, was held up ten kilometres away from his destination, owing to skidding. instead of unloading the seedlings there and letting the commune peasants carry them back by shoulder pole, he strewed straw and gravel on the ground to increase road surface friction and after great effort, succeeded at last in delivering his cargo to its destination.

in these mountainous areas the level of cooperation among drivers, mechanics and road-repairers is very high. for example, the road-men store gravel and straw in tents on steep slopes or along slippery stretches ready for emergency use during busy periods. they also, on their own initiative, guide the traffic in foggy weather to ensure safety.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, today met and feted deputy of the federative republic of brazil adriano jose valente and his wife.

brazilian ambassador to china aluizio napoleao and his wife were present on the occasion.

the couple arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china as guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the united republic of cameroon.

among the guests at the reception were chien cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hu wei, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chiang hui-lien, vice-minister of public health; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Physics Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, met and feted a french physics group here this evening.

present on the occasion were shih ju-wei, director of the institute of physics under the chinese academy of sciences, and an official of the french embassy in peking.

arriving here yesterday as guests of the chinese academy of sciences, the french physicists will leave for southern china on a study tour after concluding their visit in peking.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Meets Iraqi Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with the military delegation from the republic of iraq led by staff colonel ismail halil nayaji.

iraqi ambassador to china fatih a. r. al-samarrai was present.

present were chai cheng-wen and chao chun-cheng, director and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the delegation left peking by air for home this evening.

ambassador fatih a. r. al-samarrai gave a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Buddhists Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

the japan-china friendship buddhist association visiting group led by ryoshu michihata, with shoho takemura as its deputy leader and daien matsumoto as deputy leader and secretary general, left peking by rail this evening for a tour of tachai and other parts of china before returning home.

during their stay here the japanese buddhists visited kuangchi monastery, the tooth-relic pagoda in the western hills and other sites of historical interest and scenic beauty.

before its departure from the chinese capital, the japanese group hosted a return banquet earlier this evening. among the guests were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the association; chao pu-chu, leading member of the chinese buddhist association; and peng yen, deputy curator of the palace museum.

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Concludes Performance Tour in Hiroshima

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 20, 1976)

the peking opera troupe of shanghai yesterday successfully concluded its 5-day performance tour in hiroshima, japan, after giving two performances in the city to the warm welcome of more than 4,000 spectators.

selections from the revolutionary modern peking operas "trial of the chair", "chin chiang ferry", "pan shih wan" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy" were staged and warmly praised by the spectators.

japanese friend mariko takeoka said that "the revolutionary modern peking opera is excellent both in content and in skill and i will never forget."

another japanese friend named fujimori from okayama told the chinese correspondent at the end of the performance: "the simultaneous interpretation and lantern-slide captions, helped us understand more of the heroic image of the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers."

the performing art and rhyme scheme presented by actors keng chi-chang and tung hsiang-ling in the role of yang tzu-jung, a proletarian hero in the peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy", were enthusiastically praised by the spectators in hiroshima at a performance on may 18.

one japanese friend said after enjoying the whole opera: "the old traditional peking opera has now been vitalized with revolutionary mettle. this is admirable." many spectators said that the performance tour of the troupe, would enhance the understanding and friendship between the peoples of japan and china.

during their stay in hiroshima, troupe leader hsiang hsu, deputy leaders meng po and lu han-wen and some members of the troupe called on the governor of hiroshima prefecture and mayor of hiroshima city, the local japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and patriotic chinese residents and korean friends there. the troupe also visited some rural areas, primary schools and peasant families and held get-together with the peasants there.

CHINA AND KENYA

Leader of Chinese Delegation to UNCTAD Session Leaves Nairobi for Home

(NCNA-English Nairobi, May 20, 1976)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade and head of the chinese delegation to the fourth session of the u.n. conference on trade and development, left here for home this afternoon.

officials of the kenyan foreign ministry saw him off at the airport.

present also were deputy heads of the chinese delegation wang yueh-yi, who is chinese ambassador to kenya, and sai tzu-shuang, members of the delegation and officials of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Films Welcomed in Laos

(NCNA-English Vientiane, May 20, 1976)

chinese films shown recently in vientiane and other places of laos have been warmly received and drawn favourable comments from the lao people.

the chinese feature films screened in vientiane since early this year include "the guerrillas sweep the plains" and "reconnaissance across the yangtze" and documentary films "hungchi canal", "people of huihsien county are fine" and "chengtu-kunming railway". they were distributed by the lao government.

the films were highly evaluated by the spectators, who appreciated the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance displayed by the chinese people and the rapid progress in the chinese film industry.

chinese films have also been shown in savannakhet, pakse, luang prabang and other places since early this year. the lao mobile projecting teams have shown chinese scientific education films "bamboo" and "raising ducks" in mountainous villages in sam neua province to the welcome of the local people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friendship Visiting Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1976)

the romanian friendship visiting delegation wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

leader of the delegation is ioachim moga, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first secretary of the hunedoara county party committee and chairman of the county people's council, and deputy leader is ion calinescu, secretary of the dimbovita county party committee and vice-chairman of the county people's council.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by cheng chih-ping, leading member of the chinese department concerned, and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

during its stay in china, the romanian delegation toured peking, tangshan, shashihyu, nanking, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan and kweilin where it visited factories, schools, people's communes and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Other Distinguished Singapore Guests Leave Wuhsi to Visit Kweilin

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 20, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, mrs. lee and the good-will delegation he is leading arrived in kweilin from wuhsi by special plane at noon today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung.

the distinguished singapore guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, chung feng, chairman of the kweilin city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned and 1,500 people in kweilin.

today, the beautiful city of kweilin was newly bedecked with colourful bunting and huge streamers of welcome. as the distinguished singapore guests arrived, the welcomers gathered at the airport waved the national flags of china and singapore and multi-coloured ribbons while youngsters performed varied national dances to gay music in salute to the honoured visitors.

this afternoon, prime minister and mrs. lee and the other distinguished singapore guests toured the famous scenic spot of the reed flute cave and enjoyed pot-plants. in the evening, the regional and the city revolutionary committees jointly gave a banquet in honour of the guests. making toasts at the banquet, vice-chairman liu chung-kuei and prime minister lee kuan yew heartily wished the friendship of the people of china and singapore constant development. the banquet was followed by a show of gymnastics, wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship), music and dances presented by children in the city.

on their departure from wuhsi this morning, the honoured guests from singapore were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee wang min-sheng and chairman of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee han pen-chu.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Hegemonist Customary Practice

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

following is a signed article entitled "hegemonist customary practice":

in the last few days, the soviet union raised a hue and cry in tokyo over the arrest of a soviet spy, trying to deny its guilt and intimidating the japanese government into giving in.

after alexandre matchekhine, correspondent of the novosti press agency of the soviet union in tokyo, was arrested on may 14 for espionage, the soviet embassy in japan held a press conference in the evening. it demanded an immediate release of the spy and dropped a hint that retaliatory actions might be taken against the japanese correspondents in the soviet union. on the same day, the novosti agency issued a statement charging the arrest of matchekhine was "a serious violation of international rights." the following day, soviet journalists in tokyo declared that "all journalists have access to any news sources and have the right to interview, converse with and get information from anyone." how arrogant excl.

however, all this bluffing can in no way cover up the truth of the matchekhine case. according to japanese press reports, the u.s. petty officer second class of the aircraft carrier midway has admitted that alexandre matchekhine had asked him to supply information on radars, aircraft electronic apparatus and military codes. before his arrest, the russian threw away three undeveloped films with photos of the documents he had obtained from the american seaman who took these photos in compliance with matchekhine's instructions. afp reported from tokyo that the japanese police authorities hold that matchekhine is an intelligence officer of the soviet army general staff central intelligence agency, because the information he asked the u.s. petty officer to obtain has to do with radar and electronic equipment aboard the midway and the secret codes, which require expert knowledge to assess, and the petty officer was in a position to obtain such information. matchekhine had made successful contact with the petty officer only within a six-month or so period after his arrival in japan in october, 1974. he could not have done so without considerable preparations before coming to japan.

the threatening soviet protests are hardly tenable. the statement that all correspondents "have access" to any news sources and "get information" from anyone is, in itself, a confession of the soviet

correspondent's involvement in espionage activities since information from any sources was meant of course to include military secrets. it could perhaps serve as a footnote of what brezhnev calls the "exceptionally broad and varied" soviet "activity on the international scene." the allegation of japan's "violation of international rights" in arresting the soviet spy constitutes another false counter-charge. it is surely the soviet spy disguised as a correspondent who has violated international law, worming secrets out of another country. to penalize foreign spies according to local law is to exercise state sovereignty and defend international law. the utter distortion of "international law" by the soviet revisionist bosses who always pride themselves in talking about it fully reveals their nature as international hegemonists. what they want to defend is really the customary practice of hegemonism.

the contacts between matchekhine and the u.s. petty officer help to show a facet of soviet-u.s. contention. here is an account given by kyodo: "matchekhine approached u.s. petty officer a working on the u.s. aircraft carrier 'midway' which was calling at yokohama port last may, and said: 'could you give me a picture of yours?' since then the two continued to have contacts bringing their families with them. taking the opportunity of the birthday of a child of the petty officer or on other pretexts, matchekhine repeatedly invited a out for dinner. recently, matchekhine told a: 'i shall pay 1,000 u.s. dollars for each piece of information, if you can provide me with the military secrets of the u.s. navy.' he asked a to supply information on aircraft electronic apparatus, radars and secret codes of the 'midway'. under the signboard of "detente" and "friendly contacts", matchekhine collected information on military technology for the purpose of overwhelming the opponent through an intensified arms race. probably this is an embodiment of the "helsinki spirit".

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Meets Sri Lanka Deputy Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of defence and foreign affairs of sri lanka.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was present on the occasion.

also present were yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Sri Lanka Deputy Minister Jayakody

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of defence and foreign affairs of sri lanka.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda attended the meeting.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and deputy director of the asian affairs department wang hsiao-yun of the foreign ministry.

Sri Lanka Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Sri Lanka Deputy Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife gave a dinner at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of defence and foreign affairs of sri lanka.

among the guests were han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien, and deputy directors of the ministry's asian affairs department chang han-chih and wang hsiao-yun.

deputy minister lakshman jayakody and vice-minister han nien-lung proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the sri lanka deputy minister will leave for a trip to shanghai tomorrow before returning home via kwangchow. during his stay in peking, he visited a unit of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and the nanyuan people's commune on peking's outskirts, where he was accorded a warm welcome by commanders and fighters and commune peasants.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Art Troupe Arrives in Sudan

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 19, 1976)

the chinese art troupe with yin cheng-chung as leader and shen shen as deputy leader arrived here this afternoon by special plane for a friendly visit to sudan at the invitation of the sudanese government.

the troupe was welcomed at the airport by sudanese minister of state for culture and information dr. ismail el hag musa, under-secretary of the ministry babiker ahmed kabous, director of the cultural department dr. mohamed abdel hay, director of the sudanese friendship theatre osman gamar el ambia and all the members of the sudanese folklore troupe and the sudanese acrobatic troupe.

korean ambassador to sudan pak neung il was also present.

chinese ambassador chang yueh was also present at the airport.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

a chinese government delegation left here by air this afternoon for the sudan to take part in the celebrations of the "may 25" revolution of the democratic republic of the sudan.

leader of the delegation is fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and deputy leader is chang yueh, chinese ambassador to the sudan (already in the sudan). members of the delegation are cheng fei, department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and lin chao-nan, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

the sudanese ambassador to china ali yassien geily and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Friendly Personages Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

swedish writer jan myrdal, a friend of china and honorary president of the swedish-chinese friendship federation, and his wife gun kessle arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association, was at the airport to greet the guests.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, May 19, 1976)

new chinese ambassador to tanzania liu chun presented his credentials to tanzanian president julius k. nyerere here today.

president nyerere had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was tanzanian foreign minister ibrahim kaduma.

ambassador liu chun arrived here on may 14 and paid a courtesy call on the tanzanian foreign minister on may 17.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Premier Meets American Scientist and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

sun chien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial conversation with the american scientist professor chia-chiao lin and his wife shou-ying lin here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and personages from scientific circles, including lo ching-chang, ma wen-po, wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan, hua lo-keng and chien san-chiang.

arriving in china on april 1, professor and mrs. chia-chiao lin toured peking, changsha, shaoshan, kweilin, kwangchow, shanghai, nanking, yenan and sian, where they paid visits and called on their relatives and friends. the professor also had academic exchanges with chinese scientists in peking, shanghai and nanking.

the couple will visit north and northeast china before returning to the united states.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Delegation of Association of German Industry from Federal Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly talk here today with the delegation of the association of german industry from the federal republic of germany led by hans-gunther sohl, president of the association.

hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, was present on the occasion.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Delegation of Association of German Industry from Federal Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1976)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the delegation of the association of german industry from the federal republic of germany led by hans-gunther sohl, president of the association.

ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china rolf friedemann pauls was present on the occasion.

present were wang yao-ting and hsiao fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, hsu wei-chin, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign affairs, and peng chin-po, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

END

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